The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,169.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25.
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s.
Through to Liverpool, 1st class, £67; 2nd class, £45.
Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain H. Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 10th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

1	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
½	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Cuddee Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Passage—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEVENS' CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

THIS EVENING,
THURSDAY, 4th MARCH,
A GRAND STAFF NIGHT,
Under the distinguished Patronage of
BRIGADIER GENERAL T. STOCK.

The splendid Band of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers will be in attendance on this occasion by kind permission of
COLONEL TORRENS, C.B.

FRIDAY, 5th MARCH,
will be set apart for the accommodation of
NATIVE LADIES
EXCLUSIVELY.

THE PAVILION,
as it stands entire, including Seats, Platforms, Side Walling, Side Poles, and Ring Pole for sale.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five) .....Rupees 20
Reserved Seats..... „ 5
First Class..... „ 3
Second „ ..... „ 2
Third „ ..... „ 1

TONIGHT.

SECOND PERFORMANCE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 4th MARCH,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Mr. J. H. Willy begs to announce that the Second Performance of those accomplished Artists,

GRACE EGERTON
(Mrs. GEORGE CASE),
AND
Mr. GEORGE CASE,
will take place
THIS EVENING, 4th MARCH,
on which occasion they will present for the first time their favourite and celebrated Entertainment,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
FROM ABROAD AND AT HOME,
being an entire change of performance, and including many of Mrs. Case's most favourite impersonations, amongst which may be enumerated

Mr. PEREGRINE PRATTLETON,
MADAME CHOUETTE,
the Photograph imitation of Mr. Sothern in his unique creation of that eccentric Nobleman
LORD DUNDREARY.
MISS WARWICKLER
with Grand Operatic Scena.
LOLOTTE
With National French Dance.
Charles Dickens' well-known character,
SAIREY GAMP,
&c., &c., &c.
As the great Tenor
SIMS REEVES
Mrs. Case will introduce the most popular Song,
THE DEATH OF NELSON,
AND AS THE
WIZARD OF THE EAST
Some new Magical experiments and Dr. Pepper's extraordinary illusion
THE PROTEAN CABINET.

The Programme will include imitations of celebrated Actors, and be interspersed with some of Mr. Case's Solos on the Violin and Concertina with a Grand Fantasia on the Pianoforte by Mr. J. H. Willy.

Mr. Willy congratulates himself on the success of this engagement, and thanks his friends and the public for the crowded attendance and enthusiastic reception accorded to Mr. and Mrs. George Case at their first performance on Tuesday evening last, when they were honoured with the presence of Lord Napier of Magdala.

THIRD PERFORMANCE AND LAST BUT TWO ON SATURDAY EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered) .....Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered) ..... „ 3
Upper Circle..... „ 2
Pit ..... „ 1

Doors open at half-past 8, performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a plan of the Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for in those places.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that from this date the business of Messrs. Cunha & Co. will be carried on at the same house, Kalbadevi Road, as before, under the names of Cunha and Faria. All claims against, and payment in favour of, the firm must now be made to them. The undersigned hope to merit the patronage of the public they have hitherto enjoyed.

CUNHA & FARIA.

TO LET, a very commodious and airy Bungalow at the Love Grove in Worlee. Has Out-houses and Stables, besides a very large Compound and an extensive open space roundabout; commands a very excellent view. Is now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Brown. Apply to

VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co.,
Graham's Buildings.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landing from ship "Premier," and for sale by the undersigned—

200 Barrels Apples.
38,000 feet inch Pine Boards.

3rd March 1869. B. E. FIELD, Jr.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Crusader," from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Gronsund at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March 1869. Agents for the "Crusader."

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Merwanjee Framjee," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the ship "Merwanjee Framjee."
Bombay, 1st March 1869.

PATENT REFRIGERATORY, or ICE BOX.—This is a substantial chest of Pine, (painted Oak,) or of Mahogany, lined throughout with composition impervious to calorie, or hot air. The Ice Bin having a lid hermetically sealed, which is a saving of 50 per cent. in the consumption of Ice; renders the interior of the Chest of a temperature very little above freezing point. Bottles with Wine, Lemonade, Soda Water, Beer, &c., are to be placed in side Bins where, in a very short time, they attain a delicious coolness, which will continue for a long space. The Refrigeratory also contains a Water Tank and Filter which is most desirable and economical, as a draught of pure iced water can be had at any moment.

Price in Pine, (Painted Oak,) and Varnished .....Rs. 120
Price in Honduras Mahogany, with Handles, forming a handsome piece of Furniture for the Dining Room..... „ 150

See Drawing in our Illustrated Catalogue Post free on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, from the 17th instant, the house on Malabar Hill now in the occupation of Mr. W. Christian. Also the one formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Scott. For particulars apply to

35, Hornby Row. JEWAJEE MANECKJEE.

BUREAN VERITAS.—The undersigned begs to notify that he is appointed Agent and Surveyor to the Bureau Veritas Registry of Shipping, or French Lloyd's, and is duly authorised to grant certificates of classification to vessels in conformity with the Rules of the Association.

Bombay, 3rd March 1869. JOHN DIXON.

FIRE! ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY. Capital Rs. 50,00,000.—The undersigned are prepared to grant policies, at moderate rates, on dwelling houses, furniture, godowns, merchandise and other descriptions of property. Prompt settlement of claims.

1st March 1869. HILL, POLLOCK, & Co.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—The following Message from the Director General of Telegraphs in India is published with reference to the Notification by the Government Telegraph Department dated 26th January 1869 :—

"A Message may be transmitted under either real or assumed name, but the true signature and address of the sender must follow the assumed name. The full signature and address will not be signalled or charged for, unless included in the body of the Message. This cancels Circular No. 24 of 1865."

J. J. DOOLEY,
Assistant Superintendent Telegraphs,
in Charge, Bombay Signal Office.

3rd March 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION—SEVENTH REPORT of the COURT of DIRECTORS to the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the Banking House of the corporation, Hong Kong, on Monday, the 15th February, 1869.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Corporation and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending on 31st December last.

The net profits for that period, including dlrs. 70,674.14 brought forward from last Account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making full provision for bad debts, amount to dlrs. 460,649.22, of which, after taking out Rebate on Bills not yet due, and a remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation dlrs. 443,252.14.

From this sum the Directors recommend the distribution of a Dividend of dlrs. 7.40 per share on the Paid-up shares, and of dlrs. 1.50 per share on the New shares, being equivalent to six per centum for the half-year; this will absorb dlrs. 180,000; and of the balance, the Directors propose carrying dlrs. 200,000 to the Reserve Fund and dlrs. 63,252.14 to the Credit of New Profit and Loss Account.

If this appropriation of Profits be confirmed by the Meeting, the Shareholders will have received a Dividend for the year 1868, the sum of dlrs. 360,000 (twelve per centum on the paid up Capital), and the amounts carried to the Reserve Fund during the same period will aggregate 325,000, raising this Fund to dlrs. 700,000, so that on the 31st December, 1868, the Fund stands at a sum equal to 23½ per cent on the paid up Capital of the Corporation, independent of the sum of dlrs. 64,252.14 undivided profits to be carried forward; thus showing a total net profit for the year 1868, of dlrs. 748,252.14 (or 24.27 per cent on paid-up capital) after deducting charges, expenses and allowances of every description, including the Rebate on Bills maturing after December 31st;—a result which compares most favourably with the results of the Bank's working in previous years, the Profits amounting to dlrs. 417,576.60 for the year 1867.

dlrs. 457,604.44 „ 1866.
dlrs. 178,781.00 „ 1865 (8 months only).

These figures show so conclusively the continued prosperity of the Bank, that further details seem unnecessary, and the Directors confine themselves to a comparison between the aggregate amount of Deposits and Notes in Circulation at the end of this year, and the similar totals at the end of each previous year of the Bank's working;

the amount on 31st December, 1868 was ...dlrs. 7,064,465.76
„ „ 1867 „ ...dlrs. 6,270,121.25
„ „ 1866 „ ...dlrs. 4,132,651.00
„ „ 1865 „ ...dlrs. 3,384,876.02

showing a steady advancement in public favour, which must be as gratifying to the Shareholders as it is to the Board.

In congratulating their Co-proprietors upon such a healthy state of things, the Directors would again express their determination not to recommend the distribution of any higher dividend than twelve per centum per annum, until the Reserve Fund shall have been further raised to such an amount as shall render it unnecessary to withdraw from the profits amongst the Shareholders such a large amount of the realized profits, as they think caution and a prudent care of the true interest of the Bank demand at present. The Directors are of opinion that when the Reserve Fund shall have reached a Million of Dollars, the time will have arrived when they can with safety recommend the division of a larger proportion of the profits in the shape of Dividend, and the large amount propose1 to be carried to Reserve Fund by this Report, enables them fairly to anticipate such a result at an early date.

RESERVE FUND.

The whole of the Reserve Fund has been invested in Indian Government Paper. It is the intention of the Court to augment the Bank's holdings in the same securities up to the sum of a Million of Dollars; a portion of such stock to be kept as a Standing Reserve in London and the balance in India, where it may eventually facilitate the Exchange operations of the Bank, which steadily increase in importance.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The development of the business of the Corporation, through India (strictly confined as it is to Exchanges, the Bank not in any way entering into transactions of a local character) calls for the establishment of a special Agency of the bank at Bombay, on the same footing as the one created in Calcutta in March last, the working of which has answered the expectations of the Directors.

The Court, on this occasion, deem it due to the present Agents of the Bank at Bombay, Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, to acknowledge publicly the great obligations under which they are to them for the highly satisfactory manner in which they have taken care of the interests of the Corporation during the last four years.

As has already been stated by the Directors when the Calcutta Agency was in course of formation, the business to be carried on by the new Bombay Establishment is to be regulated by specific instructions from the Head Office and restricted to transactions of a definite character connected with the general course of the Bank's Exchange operations in the East.

CALLS.

The Proprietors will not be surprised to hear that the progressive development of the Bank's business and the extension of its field of operations, suggest the advisability of a corresponding and gradual increase of the Paid-up Capital of the Corporation; they are also aware that, according to the terms of the Bank's Incorporation, the deferred period granted by H. M. Government for compulsorily calling up the balance of the subscribed Capital expires on the 31st December, 1874.

After a careful consideration of the matter, and feeling confident that the sums intended to be called up can be profitably employed, the Court has resolved, with the unanimous consent of its members, to call up the two Millions of Dollars now remaining unpaid on the 20,000 new shares, and to divide the sum of dlrs. 100, due upon each share, into four Calls of dlrs. 25 each, payable on the following dates, viz :—

1st July, 1869,	$ 500,000
1st July, 1870,	„ 500,000
1st Jan., 1872,	„ 500,000
1st Jan., 1873,	„ 500,000
	$ 2,000,000

The first of the above Calls will be made forthwith by the Directors, and notice will be given, in due course, of the ensuing ones in respect of which, however, the Court retain the powers confided to them by the Deed of Settlement, should any emergency necessitate any departure from the course now proposed to be followed.

It has moreover been resolved to allow the holders of new shares to pay up, by anticipation, the whole or any portion of the amount remaining unpaid on their shares; such payments to bear Interest at the rate of Five per centum per annum payable half-yearly, until the respective dates at which the Calls to be made shall fall due and the sums so called up successively admitted to participate in the distribution of Dividends.

Trusting these important arrangements will meet the convenience and approval of the holders of the New Shares, the Directors will not dwell at more length on the advantages resulting from a system, which will enable the Proprietors to calculate with more accuracyand certainty than heretofore, the relative value of the two descriptions of shares and ensure their entire assimilation within a determined period.

DIRECTORS.

According to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement three Members of the Court, Messrs. George J. Holland, William Lemann, and the Hon. C. B. Taylor, retire from the Direction, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

Mr. George F. Heard, late Deputy Chairman, has been appointed Chairman for the year 1869, and Mr. Julius Menke, Deputy Chairman.

AUDITORS.

The Directors have much pleasure in recommending the election for the year 1869, of the present Auditors, The Hon. W. H. Rennie and Mr. W. J. Bryans, the latter gentleman having acted in that capacity since the retirement of the Hon. Phineas Byrne, who has left the Colony.

GEORGE F. HEARD,
Chairman.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31st DECEMBER 1868.

ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion on Hand	$	4,226,539.23
Government Securities		720,000.00
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits		4,370,651.96
Exchange Remittances		12,005,148.17
Bank Premises		73,357.94
Dead Stock		46,391.92
	$	21,450,268.92

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital, $125 per Share, on 20,000 Shares	$2,500,000.00	
First Call on New Stock	500,000.00	
		$ 3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		500,000.00
Notes in Circulation	$1,110,719.03	
Deposits	5,953,716.68	
		7,064,465.76
Exchange Acceptances		10,425,153.94
Profit and Loss Account		460,649.22
	$	21,450,268.92

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

To Amounts written off :		
„ Remuneration to Directors	$ 10,000.00	
„ Rebate on Bills not due	7,397.08	
		$ 17,397.08
„ Dividend Account :		
At the rate of 12 per cent. per annum,		
On paid-up Shares $150,000.00		
On New Shares 30,000.00	180,000.00	
„ Reserve Fund :		
Amount carried to Credit	200,000.00	
„ Balance of undivided Profits :		
Carried forward to next half-year	63,252.14	
		443,252.14
		$ 460,649.22
By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th June, 1868		$ 70,674.14
„ Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months, ending 31st December, 1868, after deducting all expenses and Interest paid and due		389,975.08
		$ 460,649.22

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance 31st December, 1868	$700,000
	$700,000
By Balance on 30th June, 1868	$500,000
„ Profit and Loss Account	200,000
	$700,000

V. KRESSER, Chief Manager.
G. Ed. NOBLE, Acting Accountant.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns received from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

W. H. RENNIE, } Auditors.
W. J. BRYANS, }

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New and Standard Works received March 3.

	Rs. as.
Hepworth Dixon's Her Majesty's Tower	11 4
Lord Campbell's Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham ...	12 0
Under Egyptian Palms, or Three Bachelors' Adventures on the Nile; by H. Hopley	6 0
The Second Despatch; by James Grant	7 8
Ellis' Demonstrations of Anatomy	8 0
Quain's Anatomy	20 0
Squire's Diseases of the Skin	1 12
Parker's concise Glossory of Architecture.	5 12
Simms on Mathematical Instruments	4 8
Reukine's Useful Rules and Tables	6 12
Burnaud's Happy Thoughts from, Punch	1 12
Balfour's Elementary Botany	2 12
Monk's appendix to Hymns Ancient and Modern with music, morocco	6 0
Schmitz History of Rome	4 12
Moncrieff on Irrigation in Southern Europe	22 8
Duncan on Perimetritis and Parametritis	4 8
Lescher's Pharmaceutical Examinations	2 12
Fillotson's Adventures on the Ice	2 12
Gouffé's Royal Cookery Book	32 0
Good Child's Coloured Picture Book	3 12
Roget's Thesaurus.	7 8
Mill's Political Economy...	3 12
Cecil Castlemain's Gage; by Ouida	5 0
Mrs. Gaskell's Wives & Daughters	4 8
——— Sylvia's Lovers...	4 8
——— Cousin Phillis	2 12
——— Grey Woman	2 12
——— Lizzie Leigh	2 12
Chronicles of Carlingford. Salem Chapel	3 12
——— Perpetual curate	3 12
——— Miss Marjoribanks	3 12
Tauchnitz German	2 4
Little Arthur's History of England.	1 12
Galton's Art of Travel	5 0
The Golden Heart; by Tom Hood.	1 8
Christy's Minstrels' Songs & Music. Complete ...	5 0
Bishop's Glees. One Vol.	2 4
Bossey's National Standard English Glees.	2 4
Navella's Messiah.	1 8
——— creation.	1 8
——— Twelfth Mass	1 8

RECENT ARRIVALS.

Markham's History of the Abyssinian Expedition...	10 8
Punch. Vol. 55, July to December 1868	6 8
The Student and Intellectual Observer, Vol. 2 ...	8 0
Scott's Rhapsody of the Scottish Border... ...	2 12
Fergusson's Architecture. New edition	3 12
Ruff's Guide to the Turf...	2 12
Hardwicke's Shilling House of Commons 1869 ...	0 12
Royal Drawing Room Almanac 1869	0 12
Phillips on Mount Vesuvius	7 8
Arber's English Reprints—John Lyly's Euphues ...	3 12
——— Ascham's Toxophilus, and Addison's Criticism on Milton...	1 12
——— Milton's Areopagitica, Latimer's Sermon on the Ploughers, and Gosson's schools of Abuse	1 8
——— Villier's The Rehearsal, Gascoigne's Steele Glas, and Earle's Micro-Cosmographie ...	2 12
——— Sir Philip Sidney's Apologie for Poetrie, Webbe's Translles, Selden's Table Talk...	1 12
The Royal Engineer; by Sir F. B. Head	9 0
Napoleon at Fountainbleau and Elba; by the late General Neil Campbell...	1 4
Gun, Rod, and Saddle; Personal Experiences by "Ubique."	1 12
Year Book of Photography, 1869	1 12
Orval; or the Fool of Time; by Robert Lytton (Owen Meredith)	6 12
Changed Aspects of Unchanged Truth; by A. K. H. B. ...	2 12
Phantasmagoria; by E. Carroll	4 8
Baron Munchausen. Coloured Plates	4 8
Malton's Illustrated Company Drill. Small edition ...	3 12
Dante's Purgatorio and Paradiso. English edition..	37 8
James' Book of the Passions	5 12
Maclaren's Physical Education (Gymnastic)	5 12
Marshman's History of India, 3 vols, ...	17 4
London Society, Vol. July to Dec. 1868	8 0
Verdant Green, &c.	2 12
Smith's Student's Manual of Modern Geography ...	5 0
De Brehat's Les Orphelins de Tregueree	0 12
Paul Parret's Le Savoir-faire de Madie. de Saintay...	2 4
Aline Ali; par Andre Leo	2 4
Le Roman du Capuchin; par H. Murger	2 4
Les Merveilles de la Peinture; par Louis Viardat...	1 8
Beethoven's Piano Works by Paner, 2 vols	9 0
Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales	2 12
The Fercy Anecdotes, 2 vols, each	2 12
Smith's Synonyms and Antonyms	3 12
Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts	21 0
Ferguson's Electricity	2 12
Erichsen's Surgery, new edition. 2 vols... ...	20 0
Stephens' Commentaries Laws of England. 4 vols. ...	52 8
Vaux on Villas and Cottages	11 0
Burton's Highlands of Brazil. 2 vols	22 8
Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book 1869	4 8
Knight's Mechanician and Constructor	39 8
Simonius' Mines and Mining, many beautifully coloured illustrations of ores, &c.	32 0
The Practitioner, a Journal of Therapeutics, vol 1. ...	8 0
Gussan's Hand Book of Heraldry...	5 12
Guiccioli's Recollections of Lord Byron	22 8
Dilke's Greater Britain, 2 vols.	22 8
Beeton's Dictionary of Geography	5 12
Davidson on Railways in India	10 8
Worssam on Mechanical Saws	4 8
Burritt's Walk in the Black Country	4 8
Abyssinia, from the Illustrated London News	16 0
Jackson's Curiosities of the Pulpit...	4 8
Grant Duff's Political Survey	5 12
Bickenore's Travels in the East Indian Archipelago	16 0
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum. New edition...	8 0
Druitt's Surgeon's ditto	8 0
Ranking's Abstracts, July to Dec. 1868	5 0
Braithwaite's Retrospect, ditto	4 8
Timb's Historic Nimpins...	4 8
Epicure's Year Book 1869...	3 12
Scott's Poems—Chandos Classics...	1 8
Sterne's Works—Globe edition	2 12
Beckford's Vathek.	1 12
Behind the Cobbler	1 8
Campbell's Old Forest Ranger	3 12
Balzac's Contes Drolatiques, illustrated by Doré...	9 8
Tuckerman's The Collector; edited by Doran ...	4 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'.....	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey.....	'Dunville's V.R.'.....	„ 18 „
Clarets	'Medoc'	„ 10 „
Do.	'Lormont'	„ 12 „

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry		Rs. 30 per dozen.
Do. Port		„ 30 „
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe		„ 17 „
Do. Do. St. Julliet		„ 12 „
Do. Do. St. Estephe in Wood... ...		„ 180 per hhd.
Do. Brandy		„ 16 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

HOWARDS' QUININE.

A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs. 42	per doz
Do. Do. Pts	„ 20	„
Do. Moselle ..... Qts.	„ 42	„
Do. Brandy	„ 30	„
Do. Sherry	„ 25	„
Do. Claret	„ 23	„
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry ...	„ 37	„
Do. Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30	„
Ronaldson's Sherry	„ 22	„
Port Wine of 1815	„ 30	„
Do. of 1847	„ 24	„

REMINGTON & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases, per doz.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado..... Rs.	28	Rs. —
	No. 2 White Capsule..... „	32	„ 17
	„ 3 Green Seal ..... „	24	„ —
	„ 1 Ruby Capsule..... „	40	„ 21
	„ 3 "Crowns" Solera ... „	44	„ 23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle..... „	25	„ 13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule... „	15	„ —
	„ 3 „ „ ... „	20	„ 11
	„ 2 c Blue Capsule... „	24	„ 13
	„ 2 a „ „ ... „	30	„ 16
	„ 2 Yellow Capsule... „	36	„ 19
	„ 1 Two headed Eagle..... „	40	„ 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive,)* can now be registered :—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
Cognac, Sauternes.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.
Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

CLARET.
PETIT MEDOC.
A sound, agreeable Breakfast Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 11	Rs. 12-8

CLARET.
MEDOC.
A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts, per dozen.....	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16
Pints, per dozen.....	„ 8	„ 9

CLARET.
SAINT JULLIEN.
An excellent Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
A very fine, full-bodied, Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 25	Rs. 28

CLARET.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
A rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 33	Rs. 36.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than the quality of the

NEW CONSIGNMENT

will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India : Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a rècherchè Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.).

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood :
Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { For Shipping and Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Ag

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE were sales of Colabas at Rs. 1,270 and New Bombay Bank shares at Rs. 543¾. Other shares are firm at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	543¾
3,750,000	1,000	all	14½ pc.	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	290
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
800,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

3,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1265
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	880
1,080,000	1,000	550	,,11-14	Do. New	390
"	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	725
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	850
125,000	2,500	all	13½	Alliance Spinning	1650
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	800
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	830
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	325
180,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1800
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1300
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	610
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1025
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	1000do.	Bombay Press Co.	1650
...	500	500	1000do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	2200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8800
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
100,000	6,000	4,000	420 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3460
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	200
30,000	2,000	2,000	320 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
290,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	34
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	225

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	106
800,000	200	25		Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	250	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Broker's Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '68	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	200	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cv'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	120	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'dWarehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	360
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	280
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Do.	60 Do.	98
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
Five per cent.	103½
Four per cent.	93½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 223
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 210
German Crowns	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 196-6
Bar Silver	,, 15-1
Gold Leaf	,, 16-7-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 3RD MARCH 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	245 to 246
Vingorla	230 to 232
Dharwar, Sawginned	262 to 265

NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	268 to 269
Hingunghat	278 to 279
Broach	N.G. 265 to 267
Do.	M.G. 285 to 286
Veeravul	250 to 252
Khandeish Barsee	264 to 265

Ready sales 875 Candies. Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

Hughes, Lieutenant, the Royal Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
McNeill, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
MacLeod, Lieutenant Colonel, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.
Marshall, Lieutenant, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, on leave, from Lahore.
Mead, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 3.

Goodridge, Ensign, 1-5 Fusiliers, on duty, to Calcutta.
Hughes, Lieutenant, the Royal Regiment, from leave, to Poona.
McNeill, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, from leave, to Poona.
Cheshyre, Major, 16th Regiment N. I., from leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Ashe, Captain, 8th Regiment, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Greig, Captain, Royal Engineers, from leave, to Carwar.
Marshall, Lieutenant, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, on furlough, to England, (on the 6th instant.)
MacLeod, Lieutenant Colonel, 21st Hussars, on sick leave, to England, (on the 6th instant.)

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD MARCH.

London..	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£8 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.	
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Sattara (s)	Beyts	Calcutta, Feb. 9.
	William Stewart	Cock	Moulmein, Jan. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Prince George	Hawkins	Liverpool.
	Mary Stenhouse	Woodmass	Liverpool.
	City of Richmond	Starkie	Liverpool.
	Alexander	Reynacrt	Bushire.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Ship Cumbermere, Ricker, to Calcutta via Malabar Coast.
Ship Pontiac, Finlay, to Liverpool.
Ship Marathon, Dingwall, to Liverpool.
Ship Sandringham, Muir, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Maxdala, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Ophelia, to Liverpool.
Brig Dannah Latchmee, to Cochin and Colombo.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

ebe. 25 Oriental (s) ..... Day ..... Rangoon.
26 Empress of India ..... Nunnery ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

25 Mary and Emma ..... Winter ..... Rangoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th Mar., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Mar. 6	Saturday	Apr. 17
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 20	,,	May 1
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 8
,,	Apr. 3	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 22

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 5th March, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Mar. 5	Friday	Apr. 16
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 30
,,	Apr. 2	,,	May 7

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

PRITCHARD—February 25th, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Captain Hurlock Pritchard, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAUGHTON—MAN—January 14th, at Christ Church, Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Arthur F. Laughton, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to Georgiana Emily, eldest daughter of Colonel H. Man, M. S. C., late Resident Counsellor of Penang.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

JEPHSON—February 23rd, at Meean Meer, the wife of Dr. Jephson, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, of a son.
DRURY—February 24th, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Drury, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

THE Power of Attorney granted by me to MR. WILLIAM ANDERSON MAIN during my absence from Bombay is cancelled from this date.

J. M. MACLEAN,
Proprietor "Bombay Gazette."

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 1st March 1869.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869.

IN replying to our strictures upon the recently revived demand that native candidates for the Civil Service should be examined in India, the *Times of India* argued the subject with unwonted suavity and that respect for an opponent which has not always characterized its conduct in debate. The change is for the better, and we hope it may not come to an untimely end. If we take exception to many of its statements, we can take none to the manner in which they are set forth. The question is one of great gravity, and although we think its discussion is premature, to say the least, perhaps it is as well that the natives should be able to command the services of Englishmen to state their side and urge their claims. Fore-warned is fore-armed, and the open expression of views which are mischievous is useful in showing that we have to battle against adversaries within as well as without.

We are told it is irrelevant to the question at issue to say that the competitive system has not extended or improved education, but has tended to demoralize the student class by giving prizes for success in cramming. No doubt the argument would have been open to the charge of irrelevancy if we had applied it in the same way as our contemporary. His statement of the case is that the competitive system was adopted not to improve education but to destroy patronage; that the principle upon which it rests is that the "public service ought to be open to all the youth of the country." But that is an erroneous view. The system was adopted with the object of securing the best public servants: that is the principle on which it rests, and that is the only true principle. If patronage gave us the best public servants, patronage would be the best method. Patronage, however, had its good as well as its evil side, but it was held, and properly held, that the evil predominated; and although competition had its evil as well as its good side, it was held, and justly, that the evils of competition were less than the evils of patronage. From no abstract right, but because the result may yield a common advantage, the public service was thrown open to all the youth of the country, and competition was the method of testing capacity which seemed the least untrustworthy. Moreover, while "cram" would be all, or nearly all, that a native candidate would get in India, "cram" would constitute but a portion of the training which a Briton gets at home, where the discipline of daily life, often harsh and sometimes cruel, frequently makes up for the imperfections incident to the system of cram. Consequently our argument was not irrelevant to the main point in dispute. Our contemporary says we desire to exclude the Indian youth from the "supposed advantages" of the competitive system. On the contrary, we have insisted that they should enjoy *all* the advantages of the system attainable, by seeking them in England, and assimilating, during the period of study, as much English spirit as they can. The assertion that "we make doctors, lawyers, and clergymen pretty much as we now make civilians," is incorrect. No such thing occurs. The theory of the professions is that a period of regular training, extending over years, shall be followed by a test examination in the subjects of the profession. Not at all satisfied with the methods now practised, we are actually demanding more regularity of specific training in almost every department; and it is not at all improbable that before long we may see a West Point—to borrow an illustration from America—for Civilians. To say that, under the existing system of competition, the best men win as a rule, is to beg the question. All that can be fairly inferred is, that those who cram best, win. Indian candidates would represent "cram," and nothing more.

In discussing what he calls our second point our contemporary misrepresents the position we took up, and asserts that our object is to prevent the natives from swamping the Civil Service by insisting on their being sent to England for education and examination. Now what we contended for was this, that as a matter of fact, whether the examination were conducted in England or not, there would be great danger to the State *unless* to mere book-work a further test were added sufficiently searching to ensure something like strength of character. There lies the essence of the question. We do not see as it is so painful to our contemporary, why he should force on the discussion. Forced to admit the inferiority of his clients in manliness, courage, and strength of will; forced—being a reasoning creature—to admit now that the demand of the Bombay Association for local examination after a residence in England is not admissible, he endeavours to take up a new position. Disliking the "motive" which he is obliging enough to devise for us, he approves, "in a modified form of the course we advocate." That is a step in the right direction, but his modified form does not extinguish our objections. England is called upon to found a College for the Indian youth in populous London, and permit them there to study with the avowed object of superseding the English. But a mere residence in England, with everything made smooth for them, would be no test of any value. Let them study the instructive example of Lord Kingsdown, and they will find, what many an English lad daily experiences, the benefits of a hard trial at the outset of life, the inestimable worth of a training which in the retrospect shows a series of difficulties overcome. Suppose we sent five hundred young Indians to London, suppose "a large per centage" returned triumphantly as Civil Servants, what would our contemporary do with the remainder, the unsuccessful; and what even might be the fate of the successful when restored to India with its strict social usages after years of absence! Has that part of the new scheme been thought out by a contemporary who is so *unselfish* that he wishes us to believe he came here solely for the benefit of the native population! We hope to do our duty, but we certainly will *not* pretend that we came to India solely to benefit the Indian people. That is the acme of romantic unselfishness to which, it is notorious, our contemporary alone has attained.

Although he has reached in this way heights to which we never aspired, we from a lower and, if he likes, a selfish region of thought and action, ask him to remember what it is that makes the competitive system practicable for Englishmen. Is it not that a large portion of the men who come in under it, *are* formed, disciplined, prepared for their work by *all* the influences, social, historical, educational surrounding them from birth onwards, and by the political life and capacity diffused through the whole community at home? What we ask for, and what must be furnished before his demands can be complied with, is some proof of energy of *character*; for a type moulded to some approximation to our own—a type, he will find, which can be wrought out only by a living contact of mind with mind, not by getting up dead books by rote.

THE *Times of India* has been betrayed into reiterating the statement made by the Commissioners for enquiring into the sanitary state of the Army in India that the death-rate of the European Army in this country averaged 69 per 1,000 at the date of the publication of the Report of the Commission. The falseness of this statement was fully shown forth in the Indian journals in 1863, and the figures were freely commented upon by Dr. Leith in his "Report on the general sanitary condition of the Bombay Army from 1860 to 1863." In that Report Dr. Leith points out that the Commission deduced their conclusions from data extending "far back during many years of which the troops were exposed in the field to inclemencies of weather and privations in food and shelter as well as to losses in battle, and to periods during which new territory was occupied with, as usual, increase of sickness and loss of life, from the now acknowledged rules of sanitary science having then been as little attended to as elsewhere." The heavy sickness and mortality of India have thus been made to appear in blacker relief than they would otherwise have done. The statistics of Queen's hospitals for the preceding two years were taken for Bengal only to show that 84 per 1,000 men were continually in hospital "where 69 die annually." The actual death-rate during the same ten years—even in Bengal—was 55 per 1,000, and yet the figures 69 were allowed to stand. Dr. Leith further observes—"The Royal Commission has here applied a heavy ratio of sickness which existed in one Presidency to the whole of India."

A table appended to Dr. Leith's Report thus gives the mortality of the European troops of the Bombay Army for the fifteen preceding years:—

Last 15 years	29·0 per 1,000
Last 10 years	27·1 per 1,000
Last 5 years	23·7 per 1,000
Last 4 years	20·9 per 1,000
Last 3 years	17·5 per 1,000
Last 2 years	16·3 per 1,000
Last year	12·6 per 1,000

Even in the worst stations of Lower Bengal there was evidence of a decrease of mortality in the European Army of India prior to the enquiry instituted by the Royal Commission. It is due to the advance of sanitary science and the free expenditure incurred in barrack building that the actual death-rate in the European Army has been lowered during the last ten or twelve years. Invaliding and furlough to Europe have also been more freely resorted to, and men who would otherwise have died in India have left the country to be discharged in Europe, or to be transferred to regimental depôts at Home.

It is not our present purpose to discuss the actual sanitary condition of the Indian Army. The *Times of India* was one of the journals that helped to dissipate the error into which the Royal Sanitary Commissioners had fallen, and it then showed how sanitation had been advanced in this country both by Government and the Military Medical Staff. How our contemporary should now endorse the fallacy of the Commission and repeat the unfounded statement, that the average rate of mortality amongst the European troops in this country was 69 per 1,000 in 1862 or 1863, quite passes our comprehension.

THE appointment of Mr. C. E. Chapman to officiate for Mr. J. L. Lushington as Accountant General of the Bombay Presidency is notified in the "Gazette of India." Mr. W. E. Gordon, Officiating Accountant General, British Burmah, is to act for Mr. Chapman as Deputy Accountant General.

SURGEON H. C. KINGSTONE, Officiating Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, has been appointed to officiate for Surgeon Major Collum as Assay Master of the Mint. Mr. F. W. Peterson is to officiate as Deputy Assay Master.

ACCORDING to the Allahabad journal, the Viceroy will leave Calcutta for the Upper Provinces positively on the 22nd instant.

THE "Pioneer," writing before the fire occurred, describes the "present Bombay Post Office as a disgrace to that city and to the empire."

THE new line of railway from Lahore to Peshawur is, we observe, to be styled the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

THE experiment of a Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla last year was so successful as to encourage the promoters to hold one annually. A second Exhibition will be held this year in September next.

MR. COLIN BROWNING, M. A., is again to officiate for Major Dods, Inspector General of Education Central Provinces, when the latter avails himself of the leave to Europe which has been granted him.

WE learn from the "Central India Times' that Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac was compelled to come into Nagpore from camp, at the close of last week, by a severe attack of fever and *coup de soleil*. He is still, says our contemporary, confined to his house and is in a very weak state.

THE late changes in the *personnel* of the India Office at home have already, says the "Pioneer," gained it the nickname of Nova Scotia.

THE Indian Divorce Act received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th ult. It becomes law on the 1st April.

ACT V. of 1869 (the Indian Articles of War) also received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th ult.

THE amount of silver coined and examined in the Calcutta Mint during the month of January last was Rs. 17,91,088; in the Madras Mint it was Rs. 44,209; and in the Bombay Mint Rs. 25,99,251.

THE "Sindian" learns from Sukkur that Captain Dodd, Deputy Collector of Larkhana, has resigned, or is about to resign, his appointment. "Two or three causes," says our contemporary, "are given for this resolution on his part, but we refrain from commenting on it until such time as our information is confirmed. If true, Sind will loose the services of a first class officer, and a most independent and indefatigable Judge."

A LAHORE letter says—"The deputation of Colonel Bristow as Resident of Cashmere for the summer is said to be decided on. The Maharajah, who usually prefers his Jummoo Palace, and gives Sirinuggur a wide berth during the inundation of British visitors, is said to have determined to visit it this year. His bridging the Jhelum at Kohalla has won him 'golden opinions from all sorts of people;' but I am afraid the anticipations of his improving the road for travellers will be doomed to disappointment."

ACCORDING to Mr. Kopsch, in his late contribution to the China "Customs Trade Report," the best picked Formosa coal can be delivered on board ship at Keelung for about 21 shillings a ton! Yet the mines are very rudely worked.—*Pioneer.*

THE Chief of Sillana in a business-like notification dated the 31st October remitted all duties on grain for a period of seven months. It looks, however, like an unwilling remission. The notification is—"It being the wish of the British Government that duties on grain may be remitted with a view to afford relief in the present time of scarcity, this Notification is issued remitting the said duties for a term of seven months."

THE Government of India has notified that the following additions, to take effect from the 1st March 1870, will be made to the tests required for certificates of High Proficiency:—

Hindi.—The 2nd Book of the Ramayan.
Urdu.—Masnaviyat of Souda as contained in Dr. Lees' Edition of Extracts from the Kubyati Souda, pages 56 to 83.

It is further notified that the text books for the examination of Officers in the Lower and Higher Standards under the rules laid down in General Orders No. 734 of 9th September 1864, No. 794 of 17th August 1865, and No. 814 of 24th August 1865, will remain as at present, no changes being considered necessary.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH.

The Army Estimates show a reduction of £1,089,000.

11,200 soldiers, chiefly those in infantry regiments, are to be dismissed. The posts of Commander of the Forces in Ireland and the Inspectorship of Cavalry are also to be abolished in 1870.

A general order has been published, commanding that a medal to commemorate the Abyssinian Expedition be conferred on the forces engaged, including those employed on board the ships and transports, and in the hospitals.

The New Zealand medal is also announced.

Sir John Lawrence has arrived at Suez in the "Mongolia." H. M. S. "Caradox" has been placed at Sir John's disposal at Alexandria.

The Bombay mail of the 6th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

RACING PROSPECTS IN KATTIAWAR.

THE prospectus lately issued of the second race meeting proposed to be held in November next in Kattiawar is full of promise, and it is cheering to observe, from the number of cups and purses promised, the great interest which the Chiefs of that province have taken in horse-racing. The first meeting originated in the desire to give an impetus to the improvement of the breed of horses in the province; and, as will be seen from the present prospectus, this object is still kept steadily in view, there being races for the indigenous horses in as great a proportion as for the Arab. One notable feature in the new prospectus is the idea of the challenge plates, ensuring, as it will, future meetings, and promising, as we confidently anticipate, annual improvement in the existing breeds. To those unacquainted with Kattiawar it will perhaps be a matter of surprize to be told that there are upwards of seventy different breeds of the Kattiawar horse, all more or less good of their kind, and all claiming the pre-eminence for some noted peculiarity over each other. It is impossible in this short notice to give an account of each distinct breed, Those, however, which are most in favour, and which came to the post at the late meeting (though by no means the best of their class), are the "Maukya," the "Kheysurea," the "Raisumea," the "Jubbadya," the "Foolmalee,' the "Lukkya," &c. The pure Katty, which formed at one time no inconsiderable class in our native cavalry regiments—the real dun colour with the list and zebra striped legs,—is mostly to be found amongst the "Maukyas"—hardy, with legs like iron, broad and flat, capable of any weight, full of fire, he used five and twenty years ago to be the best style of remount procurable in the province; he has, however, fast disappeared, and though here and there you do come across a magnificent well topped specimen, there is a sad deficiency in the lower limbs, which are light below the knee, with full hocks more or less spavined. The next in order of merit, the "Kheysurea," are generally found amongst the bays. A good many promising young colts of one of the Government stallions of this breed were once procurable in the south-eastern district in which he had served for a number of years; but they have, it is presumed, been taken out of the country by the "dallals" and others, who periodically visit this province for the purchase of young stock for the great fairs held at Bullotea in Jodhpoor on the borders of Mallanee and Pokur near Ajmeer. The young colts and fillies thus taken away are fed up, well tended, and generally fetch a remunerative price to the dealer, who if unable to realize at the "Malajul Fair," which is held at Bullotea about the middle of March, takes his young stock to the Pokur Fair, held in November ensuing, which is largely attended, and where he used in former days to meet with a ready demand for his animals. It is thus that all the best produce of Kattiawar is taken up and exported, and it would startle some of our readers to know the price which some of the Kattiawar stock fetches amongst the Rajas, great and small, amongst whom they have from time immemorial got a name. As much as Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 has been known to have been asked, *and not unfrequently given*, for two year olds if the animals passed the muster requisite, *i.e.*, free from all unluckymarks, &c. The next in order of merit should be the "Foolmalee," but the "Lukhya" breed is considered by a great many Katty breeders as more hardy from his generally well formed forelegs and great bone and make; but he is generally so vicious as to make him anything but a desirable acquisition in the stable. The greys are generally to be found amongst the "Lukkya" and "Jubbadya" class, and several fine specimens are to be met. "Giraffe," the winner of the Gold Cup, was said to have been of the "Kheysurea" caste; he was a large lanky grey, however, but had all the appearance of being crossed with some other caste. He by no means can be looked upon as a specimen animal of his class, training effected for him what was required, and this being wanting in the others which met him, excepting the mare "Vixen," he had it all his own way. It is to be hoped that the next meet will produce some first class Katty breeds. That a great many such exist there can be no doubt; but the feeling which exists amongst the Chiefs of fearing defeat and so ruining the prestige of their favourite class of horse had a great deal to say in the limited number of horses brought to the last meeting. This, it is to be hoped, will be removed now that they have had ocular proof that the training had more than anything else to do with the horse's success. Several Chiefs have determined on following the xample set by H. H. the Jam of procuring one or two Arabs and training the best of their home breds, so that the second Kattiawar meeting will no doubt be as great, if not a greater, success than the first. A very commendable desire on the part of the stewards, to improve the existing breeds, is evinced in the handsome stakes offered for the produce of any of the Government stallions; and should any of these meet each other, it will tax some of the book makers to say which is most deserving the odds. Katty crossed with Arab or Katty crossed with English, the produce of both crosses have at the late annual shows carried off prizes in their various classes in which they competed, and some very handsome. likely young stock from both are scattered throughout the province. Of the Arab those from "Shiraz" bear the palm. If the race for these stakes fill, of which there is but little doubt, it will in itself lend an additional charm to a meeting which bids fair from past experience to have in it all the elements of success which it deserves.

THE FORTHCOMING MEETING OF THE VICEROY AND AMEER SHERE ALI KHAN.

THE *Pioneer* states positively that the meeting between Shere Ali and the Viceroy will take place at Umballa on the 23rd March, where he will be met on the 25th by the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, whose camps will be formed there. The interview will take place on the 25th instant. There will be a grand military display on the occasion. The following troops (in addition to those permanently stationed there) have been ordered to Umballa to give state to the interview:—

A Battery of Horse Artillery.
4th Hussars.
79th Cameron Highlanders.
55th Foot.
2nd Goorkhas.
15th Native Infantry.

There can be no question, says our Allahabad contemporary, of the wisdom of the course adopted by Lord Mayo. It was for Shere Ali to declare himself, and the Viceroy waited quietly till he did so. Were the interview to take place at Peshawur, as was at the time contemplated, it would look as if the Viceroy had gone to meet Shere Ali. No such objection, however, can be urged against the meeting at Umballa. The Ameer of Cabul will now have to come to visit the Viceroy of India, and the difference will be appreciated by the many races of Hindustan and of our North-West Frontier.

The 88th Foot and the 5th Cavalry have been ordered to Nowshera to assist at the reception of the Ameer at our frontier.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJCOTE, 27TH FEBRUARY.

THE Hoolee festival has passed off rather quietly, though there was a little merry-making among the Hindoos of all grades. We are to have races again in November, and to judge from the programme they will be on a more liberal and grander scale than the last, and probably there will be a greater gathering of Chiefs also. It would, I think, be a good spec if Stevens' Circus were to come this way in November, as I am sure they would reap a pretty good harvest.

Lieutenant Scott, who was in charge of the Okhamundel District, has left on furlough. He was just the man for the post, and kept the Waghur population in excellent trim. His successor, Lieutenant Jackson, is also a dashing officer, and it is to be hoped he will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. The people of Okha are generally a wild uncivilized race, and in order to be successfully dealt with require a person of firm will and indomitable courage—qualities which Lieut. Scott peculiarly possessed—to control them.

I am sorry to observe that such a well conducted vernacular journal as the "Jami-Jamshed" should have been misled into making certain offensive and invidious remarks regarding our worthy Political Agent in connection with the late head clerk, who having been summarily dismissed for misconduct was evidently prompted by malice to attack that gentleman. The imputations made are utterly groundless, and existed but in the imagination of the ex-clerk, and I should not have noticed this matter, except to put other respectable journals on their guard against this person's plausible inventions.

NEEMUCH, 21ST FEBRUARY.

THE detachment of the Royals has been very busy for some time past at rifle practice, and will be so for some time longer. I believe they have as yet made very good scores, which will tend to raise the figure of merit of the regimen. The butt, where the practice is carried on, is close to where the Nusseerabad road leaves Neemuch, and directly behind it there is another road, on which there is constant traffic, carts and camels passing along here to get on the Nusseerabad road from the direction of the Oodeypore road. There are also a number of lime-pits where the mortar for the new barracks is prepared and natives are constantly at work in them. They are in a very dangerous position, as bullets passing over the butt constantly reach beyond them; and as it is impossible to keep the natives from going to their work there, it is strange that there have not been many accidents both to them and to the passengers along the road I have mentioned. I believe the danger was represented both by the Musketry Instructor of the detachment and the Officer Commanding, before the practice began; but I do not know whether it led to any precautionary measures being taken, beyond a warning to the natives. I do not know that anything more could have been done, indeed, unless either the practice had been stopped, which it was in nobody's power here to do, or that the ground beyond the butt had been seized upon,—a proceeding which would have been warmly resented. Thus, the butt being there, and the order being to carry out the practice, the officer whose duty it was had no choice but to do so, although feeling the danger, in the most careful manner they could. I believe every precaution that could be taken was observed, but on Thursday last I am sorry to say that a native was shot through the body while working in the lime-pits. He was taken to the Native Staff Hospital, but died either during the night or the next morning. It is said that there is little or no danger while the men fire individually, but in the independent file firing, in volley firing, and in skirmishing, many of the bullets go over the butt altogether, and many others ricochet over it, so that it is a great wonder, as I have said before, that more accidents have not happened. That very morning an officer of the cavalry, not knowing the danger, was out exercising his dogs and crossed with them over the very ground almost when the accident occurred and while the volley firing was going on. I do not think any blame attaches to any one up here in reference to the accident that did occur, but I hope some better measures will be taken to prevent the like happening again.

I promised to give you an account of the second theatrical performance of the Royals last week. I am glad to say that I noticed a great improvement over the former one, and a very marked difference between the second night and the first, a great many faults which had been complained of on the first night having disappeared on the "staff night." The appearance of the theatre itself (inside, I mean) is much better, a great deal of the painting having been renewed, curtains put to some of the doors, and a general resuscitation of the ornamental parts that had become very faded and shabby. The first piece that was played was "Rent Day," re-written from memory of the play of that name by two of the members of the company. They must either have remarkably good memories or a very fair talent for composition, for it was impossible to tell what was the original of the piece and what had been interpolated, so well had the latter been assimilated to the former. The two female parts of Rachel and Polly were very pleasingly supported by

he ship not to be making more than four knots an hour when the fire had got the upperhand and the captain saw that it was beyond the control of the water applied, he should, we think, have adopted a plan universally followed by the chimney sweeps in England by which (in case of a chimney being on fire) they exclude all air and smother the fire out by its own smoke. It, moreover, appears from the evidence that there was an elaborate system of ventilation through the cargo. This ventilation, we are of opinion, should have been closed when it was discovered that the fire could not be controlled, and the excess of smoke mentioned by the captain and others might have smothered the flame, or at least given them ample time to have reached the shore. In making these remarks with regard to what appear to us to be omissions on the part of the Captain of the *L'Agonhanna*, we fully recognise that he acted promptly and to the best of his judgment under the circumstances, and that every exertion was most creditably made on the part of both officers and crew to carry out his instructions. Nevertheless, we conceive that he was wanting in resource in failing to adopt the precautions aforementioned, although we are satisfied that, according to his own conviction, he made every effort to save the ship.

In connection with this enquiry, we would respectfully notice the frequent destruction by fire of coal-laden ships. A great number of such vessels have been destroyed by the coals taking fire within the last year or two. During the last twelve months, five vessels (*Belle Isle*, one year ago; *H. L. Richardson*, *Royal Albert*, *Glenlyon*, and *Hannah Law* within the last six months,) laden with coals, have been discovered on fire in the ort of Bombay as reported by the Master Attendant of this port, and a number of others have been burnt on their outward voyage to India. It is, we would respectfully submit, a matter of great importance that means to detect any tendency to fire on board these ships, and of promptly meeting it when it exists, should be adopted with the least possible delay. In view to the adoption of such measures, we offer for the consideration of Government and others interested, the following suggestions:—In the case of all ships laden with coal, a cylinder of iron, three inches in diameter, perforated its whole length and reaching down to the bottom of the cargo, should be placed in the centre of each hatchway, a rod of wood to fit easy being introduced to prevent the coal dust filling it through the holes while loading. When the loading is completed, the wooden rod should be replaced with an inch iron one of the same length. At short intervals of time these should be carefully examined. To render such examination easy, an eye should be formed at the head of the iron rod to which can be attached a whip from aloft, and the rods drawn and examined in a few minutes; even while in the act of withdrawing the hand can examine them, and having done so to within a foot of the end, they can be again lowered. Should the rod be considered not sufficiently sensitive to detect through the cylinder a slight increase of heat, a thermometer lowered by a line could be used, and it should also be used occasionally to ascertain the mean heat. Any great increase would give the necessary warning. In the event of fire, the hose of the pumps can be introduced into the cylinders and water thrown to the bottom of the cargo, and disseminated by means of the holes to all parts of it. With these means there would be little or no danger of fire getting the upper hand, as the only question on the occurrence of fire would be a sufficient supply of water, and with good force pumps that could be easily obtained.

We do not consider that the captain deserves any punishment beyond the slight censure implied in the foregoing finding, and the officers and crew of the ship seem to have behaved well throughout.

THE REV. GEORGE CANDY.

The death of Mr. Candy gives a passing interest to the history of the Church and schools that have come to be identified with his name. We subjoin the following notes from the pen of the present incumbent of Trinity Church:—

In the year 1836 Mr. George Candy arrived in Bombay expecting ordination with a view to his labouring as a Missionary "the Indo-British and other neglected portions of our fellow Christians" in this Presidency. In a paper adopted by the Diocesan Committee S. P. G. some months later, setting forth the objects of the Mission, the importance of the work was described in these terms:—

"It is not easy too highly to estimate the important influence which the character of the Indo-British must exercise upon the native population. Living in close neighbourhood with them, and open to observation in all their intercourse and conduct with each other, and with the natives, the Indo-British are constant evidence and witness of Christianity. From them their Hindoo and Mahomedan neighbours do necessarily gain whatever impressions they may have of the Christian system."

The death of Bishop Corrie having delayed Mr. Candy's ordination, he worked for some time as an [illegible] In that interval certain "influential individual," who did not wish their names to be published, forwarded a gift of Rs. 5,000 to the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, who then filled the office of secretary to the Diocesan Committee S. P. G., for the objects of the Mission, and promised to contribute largely to its expenses, expressing at the same time their anxiety to promote the welfare of the Indo-British population. This engagement on their part encouraged the Diocesan Committee to present Mr. Candy with a title to orders as "the first Missionary to the Indo-British" ranks.

Mr. Candy was accordingly ordained by Bishop Carr on Trinity Sunday, 1838.

The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, in reporting these facts to the Church Society, mentions that, "of the fund, Rs. 15,000, then available for the maintenance of Missionaries in this Diocese, no less a sum than Rs. 7,000 was the bequest to the Diocesan Committee of an Indo-Briton, the late Charles Theodore Huntridge. He adds—

"Regarding the influence of that class of the population to which Mr. Huntridge belonged as very important to the progress of pure religion among the degraded idolators of this part of India, the committee, at the suggestion of several individuals of high rank, agreed to receive sums of money in trust for the maintenance of a Missionary exclusively for the Indo-British. . . . The committee venture to hope for the full sanction of the board to the operations now detailed, and earnestly recommend it to their patronage the Indo-British Mission. Although the island of Bombay does not probably contain more than 2,000 of this race, yet they exist in very considerable numbers in all the large subordinate stations, and their influence on the native population is everywhere great."

The Parent Society fully concurred in the foundation of the Indo-British Mission, which was commenced on the following plan:—

I. "To establish an English Christian school for the education exclusively of baptised children or candidates for baptism, to be placed under the charge of a master and mistress to be resident on the premises.

II. "In connection with the school to form a Christian Orphan and De stitute Asylum, for the board and education of suitable objects of Christian charity.

III. "To attach the school-room for divine worship on Sundays, and for catechetical instruction on week-day evenings."

A site near Sion was subsequently purchased, and a Chapel and school-houses were built for the Mission, the former being opened for divine service in 1840, and the latter being finished in 1842.*

Thus to quote the words of the Diocesan Committee, was laid the foundation of the Indo-British Mission.

A very appropriate memorial of the founder would be a scholarship in connection with the institution.

* The Chapel was erected at a cost of between 10,000 and 15,000 rupes, the contribution of one individual, the Honourable J. Farish, Officiating Governor of Bombay. The school-houses cost between 30,000 and 40,000 rupees, of which 15,000 rupees were given by the S. P. G., 10,000 rupees by the S. P. C. K., and the remainder contributed by the public.

FORT POLICE COURT.—3RD MARCH.

[Before NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.]

THEFTS.—Condajee Tookaram, a carriage examiner in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was sentenced to receive twelve stripes for stealing 17 screws from the premises.—Bapoo Dewroo was sent to prison for a fortnight for having three handle bolts in his possession, reasonably supposed to be stolen from the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway.—Suddoo Luximon was sentenced to receive twelve stripes for theft of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 40 from Sokur Babajee.—Kurreem Mahomed was sentenced to receive twelve stripes and Chima Mathetta ten stripes for petty theft.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—3RD MARCH.

[Before R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.]

THEFTS.—Coondalik Bapoo was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for theft of Rs. 30 from Tatia Soobajee; Yessoo Witto to two months' imprisonment for stealing a gold bangle belonging to Dewjee woman; Hajiet Seedee to seven days' imprisonment for theft of Rs. 9 from the shop of Curpurjee Hee jee; and Rutnoo Sonoo was sent to prison for six months for theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 45 belonging to Amajee Sajna.

A CURIOUS CEREMONY.—In the year 1764, on the 3rd of August, Mary Wragg, relict of a City merchant resident in Becket Basin, departed this life, leaving behind her a request to the poor of the parish, who were annually to receive bread, flour, and coals, on the 28th of January, or which day also a dinner was to be provided for the vicar, wardens, and tradesmen out of money devised for that purpose. These benefits were dependent on her coffin, which is deposited in a vault under the church, being yearly dusted on the day in question. Should this interesting operation be omitted on any occasion the legacy passes to the adjoining parish of Egenley. Thursday the 28th of January, the sexton, in the presence of the vicar, the Rev. F. Chalmers, the wardens, Messrs. Parvis and Goodheart, and a large number of spectators, descended into the vault and dusted the coffin, which is of peculiar construction, the lid not being flat, but ridged like a church roof. It is made of oaken wood, strongly bolted together. The gifts were then distributed to the poor, and in the evening the vicar, wardens, and tradesmen dined at the George Hotel.—*South London Journal.*

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

THE Commission resumed the examination of witnesses, at Lanowlee, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.

The Commissioners, as already stated, are the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, president; Col. Trevor, R. E.; Mr. A. F. Bellasis, C. S.; Mr. Forde, C. E.; Captain Henry; Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee; and Captain Hancock, R. E., secretary.

The first witness called was George Boswell, the second main line guard who had been in the train which ran away. He stated his opinion that the train acquired a speed of sixty miles an hour, and that the oscillation of the train would prevent the sand from falling on the rails. Had he been in charge of the train he would not have proceeded from Khandala without reporting the increased speed on the way from Lanowlee by telegraph and waiting for instructions. Had two or three of the carriages been taken off it would have made a great difference.

James Glendinning, the driver of the mail train, who left Kurjut at 12-52 A.M. and arrived at Lanowlee at 2-38 A.M. on the morning of the 26th, was then called. He said that on arriving at the Reversing Station he found that the train from Khandala had run away. His train then ascended to Lanowlee. On the way up he had not noticed any unusual moisture; his engine came up without any difficulty and the wheels did not slip at all. Had there been any moisture he would have known it. Considered the Ghaut quite safe with the sand. Rails are more slippery in foggy weather than in the monsoon rain. He had seen no fog that evening. Should he find that the brakes would not bite he would reverse his engine. It was quite possible that one set of rails might be damp while the other road was dry. The rails next the rock were always dampest. In his experience, he had seen his train increase to fifteen or eighteen miles an hour on the incline, but had then no difficulty in pulling up.

Thomas Hornby, guard of the same train, gave evidence much to the same effect as the previous witness. Did not think there was any danger in going up or down the Ghaut even on bad mornings. If the brakes were taken off, of course there would be a jerk.

Charles Garlick, engine-driver, was one of the drivers who went down the Ghaut with the officials on the morning after the accident. The train went between Lanowlee and Khandala at nearly twenty miles an hour on that occasion, the reason being that there was damp from fog on the rails. Twice before he had experienced difficulty with trains on the Ghaut, and on these occasions had reversed his engines and pulled up the trains. With such a train as the one which ran away on the morning of 26th January, he would have considered it quite prudent to reverse his engine. Considered the incline quite safe now, but would rather have the two main line brakes in addition to the incline brakes. The main line brakes are being used again. The use of them was resumed two days after the accident. Did not think the Reversing Station was safe. He would suggest that a catch siding should be constructed. Lengthening the station, and having an incline for the train to run up, would be an improvement. Would rather have a catch siding than additional brake power. Considered the line quite safe now with the two main line brakes. If the wheels were skitting he would slacken the brakes and then put them on again, and so on.

Robert Harris, engine-driver, having been shortly examined as to how he would act if his train acquired too much speed, without much information being elicited from him,

William Spooner, foreman of engine-drivers, was examined. On 2nd January 1867 he had been on a run-away train on the incline. It was the passenger train which should have left Lanowlee at 1 o'clock, but the guard was twenty-five minutes late in coming from his house. The train being therefore late, as soon as they got on the incline the guard wanted to make up his time, and did not properly apply his brakes. Before they had got far they found that the train was increasing in speed, and both he and the driver of the second engine had reversed their engines, thus slackening the speed. It was a dewy morning. He did not think there was any danger in working the Ghaut according to the present system, though, of course, a good deal depended on the men in charge of the train, especially the incline brakesmen. Considered that skit brakes, such as were formerly in use, were safer than the brakes now used. Provided the two main line brakes were on the train in addition to the four incline brakes, working the Ghauts would be quite safe; but without these main line brakes it would be unsafe with a train of twelve well loaded carriages. Such a train as ran away on the 26th January, if it were properly worked, ought to have reached its destination in safety. With the main line brakes and the incline brakes it would be quite safe. Had he been on the runaway train he would have reversed his engine. It would have been a want of common prudence not to have reversed the engine. In reversing his engine he would keep the brake hard on. Doing so would not smash the machinery. He would not ease the brakes at all even though the wheels had been skitting. Thought there ought to be a catch siding at the other side of the Reversing Station by prolonging the station. Spragging wheels would be [illegible] Thought there was sufficient brake power to hold a train with [illegible] brakes of an engine assisted in keeping back the train. When he was driving he used to tie a piece of canvas to the foot of the sand pipe so as to lead the sand right on to the rail, as the end of the pipe was two inches from the rail.

William Paplow, engine-turner, deposed to having examined the engine of the train which went over the embankment, and to its being all right before it left Lanowlee. He also stated that the sand boxes were full when the train left.

John Walker, a Ghaut engine-driver, gave evidence as to two trains driven by him having become uncontrollable on the Thull Ghaut. On both occasions the engines were reversed. On the first of these occasions his train was run into the catch siding. The trains there must always stop before coming to the siding, and if they do not they are run into the siding, the points of which are always kept open, and attended to by pointsmen. Had been at work on the Bhore Ghaut, and considered that it was pretty safe, but would recommend a catch siding at the Reversing Station.

Robert Taylor, the man who had been on the engine with the driver Arton, said that he had been staying with Arton at Lanowlee for about a week before the accident occurred. On the morning of the 26th he accompanied Arton on his engine, for the purpose of having a ride to Kurjut and back again, so as to pass away the time. He had not been out on the engine before that morning. Both Arton and he were sober. The remainder of his examination failed to elicit anything new.

The police sepoys who had gone to the scene of the accident, and the assistant station-master at the Reversing Station, were examined chiefly as to whether there had been any looting of the dead or wounded. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee is very particular to have all the evidence he can get on this point, in consequence of the rumours which have been published in the native papers and which are prevalent in the native community, and he has examined fully every witness who could speak from having been on the spot. All the witnesses have denied having seen any looting, or having had any complaints of being robbed made to them by passengers. It may be added that one complaint of robbery, which was made about a fortnight after the accident, has been withdrawn.

Mr. McMahon, station-master at Lanowlee, said that he had received a telegram intimating that the accident had taken place shortly after the occurrence. He stated in detail his having left for the scene of the accident with brake down waggons, and assistance, described the scene at the Reversing Station, and the means taken to collect the dead and assist the wounded. Did not see or hear of any looting, and no complaint was made to him by any one of having been robbed.

The Commissioners resumed yesterday at half past 9 o'clock, and sat till three o'clock when the enquiry was adjourned till Monday morning at ten o'clock at Egmtpoora. Amongst the witnesses examined yesterday were Mr. W. H. Middleton, Traffic Manager South East Division, Mr. Le Mesurier, South Eastern Division, and Mr. J. F. Bell, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Lanowlee. The Commissioners returned to Bombay by a special train leaving Lanowlee at 4 o'clock, which reached Bombay at 7-45.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me, through the medium of your columns, to contradict the garbled account of a writer, self-styled "Veritas," who in your issue of the 26th essays to run down the several departments of the "Municipality"—a word which he evidently does not understand, but "sticks to," because he "started with it." After condemning in a general way all departments, he more particularly confines his severe strictures to the Public Health Department Wise Chancellor of the Exchequer! most learned "member of the practical school!" how cleverly dost thou conceal, what thy writing so plainly indicates, that thou thyself art connected with the department, and by thy own dictum dis qualified for enlightening the public! Yes, Mr. Editor, "Veritas" is evidently not to be relied upon. He is probably a clerk, who, not having half the arduous work of an inspector, is yet jealous of the pay they draw, and which is more than he gets. Unconnected as I am with the department I happen to know that there is not a more hardworking class of men than the inspectors of the Health Department, and considering that they have to keep up a horse owing to the immense charges they hold, and are not housed like the constabulary, their pay is not a bit too much. Then look at the result of their labours, as shown by the mortuary returns. The death-rate for the week ending 25th February was 127 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. This happy result is entirely attributable to the exertions of the Public Health Department, and the members are entitled to the thanks of the community. But "Veritas" would cut down their pay, reduce the establishment, and thereby foster in efficiency. "Veritas" statement that inspectors are paid far more liberally than officers in the army is simply not founded on fact. Allow me to recommend "Veritas" to be more correct in his dealing with facts and the conclusions he draws.

VOX ET PRÆTEREA NIHIL.

BOMBAY PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So far as regards the expense of living Bombay is without exception the dearest city in India, and if prices continue to increase as rapidly as they have been doing of late, a few years hence Europeans in receipt of moderate incomes will be starved out of the country, unless their constitutions will permit them to subsist on curry and rice alone. Even in the "famine districts" the prices of food are much lower than they are here; besides, the seer is double weight. How is it that in Bombay alone the seer is only 12 oz., while in every other part of India it is 32 oz? Free trade as applied to this country is a perfect farce, where it is all "combination" minus "competition." The military bazaar rules for the regulation of prices of food obtaining in the mofussil should be extended to Bombay; for if it is just to exercise them in one part of the empire, it is equally just to apply them to all parts where necessary. When will Government discover the folly of the present mode of taxation which, while it grinds the public, enriches the trading community, who add for their own benefit four to every one per cent. tax that they pay. The clamour that they create on the introduction of a tax is a mere dodge to make the authorities believe that they are sufferers by the tax; for if they were to offer no resistance it might attract attention and cause the discovery of a method of directly reaching their pockets without in any manner interfering with the public. A tax when once introduced should be continued, for its removal does not in any way tend to the public benefit: prices maintain their elevation for ever; they disdain reduction. The numerous municipal taxes imposed of late years have at least contributed about 15 per cent. towards the expensiveness of living in Bombay.

3rd March.

SPORTING.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AHMEDNUGGUR RACES FOR 1869.

STEWARDS.

A. St. J. Richardson, Esq., C.S. | Lt. Col. Gray, 16th Regt. N. I.
Lt. Col. Vyse, 3rd K. O. Hussars. | Capt. Van Straubenzee, R. A.
Captain Shewell, Staff, Honorary Secretary.

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—THE NUGGUR DERBY.—Rs. 200 from the fund, for all maiden horses. Weight for age, 1 stone in excess of Byculla standard. 1½ miles. The usual penalty on Colonials and English horses. Entrance on 1st July 5 G.M., entrance on 1st August 7 G.M. when the race will be finally closed.

2ND RACE.—GALLOWAY PLATE.—Rs. 150 from the fund added to a sweepstakes of 2 G.M. for nominations on the 15th June, 3 G.M. on the 15th July, and 4 G.M. on the 1st August. 1 mile. 14 hands to carry 9 st. 7 lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 3 lbs., 7 lbs. less for every inch under.

3RD RACE.—CHARGERS.—Rs. 75 from the fund. 2 G.M. entrance for all horses that have been regularly ridden *bonâ fide* as such for the three months previous to the meeting. 1 mile. 11st. G. R.

4TH RACE.—PONEY PLATE.—For all tattoos 13-2 and under. Rs. 50 from the fund. Rs. 20 entrance. ¾ mile. Catch weights.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—THE NUGGUR CUP.—Rs. 200 from the fund added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each. 1¾ miles. Weight for age. 1 stone in excess of Byculla standard. Maidens of the season allowed 5 lbs. The usual penalty on Colonials and English horses. To close and name on the 1st August.

2ND RACE.—WELTER.—Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. For all horses. One and half miles. G. R. Weight 1st. The usual penalty on English or Colonial horses.

3RD RACE.—HACKS.—Rs. 50 from the fund. Rs. 15 entrance. ½ mile heats. 10 st. 7lbs. G. R. The winner to be put up to auction at Rs. 400. Any surplus bid over this price to go to the fund.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—SWEEPSTAKES of 15 G.M.—For all Arabs with Rs. 150 added. H. F. 2 miles. Weight for age. Byculla standard. To close and name on the 1st August.

2ND RACE.—GALLOWAY MAIDENS.—For all maiden Galloways. Rs. 200 from the fund added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. Byculla standard. 1½ mile. To close and name on the 1st August.

3RD RACE.—THE WHIM.—For all horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. 4 G.M. entrance. 1¼ mile. 1 stone in excess of Byculla standard. No penalties on English or Colonial horses.

4TH RACE.—THE LADIES' PLATE.—Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. 9st. 7lbs. Winners of the meeting extra one race 3 lbs., two races 5 lbs., three or more 8 lbs. The usual penalty on English or Colonial horses. Two miles.

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—MERCHANTS' PURSE OF Rs. presented by the merchants of Ahmednuggur, added to a sweepstakes of 3 G. M. each. For all horses. One mile: 10 st. The usual penalty on Colonials, &c.

2ND RACE.—SELLING STAKES.—Rs. 100 from the fund. 2 G. M. entrance. 1 mile. Horses valued at Rs. 1,000 to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. more or less for every Rs. 100 over or under. No penalty on Colonial or English horses. The winner to be put up to auction at the price entered. Half the surplus bid to go to the second horse, the other half to the race fund.

3RD RACE.—PONEY RACE.—For all ponies 13 hands and under. Rs. 30 from the fund. Rs. 10 entrance. ½ mile heats. Catch weights G. R.

5TH DAY, THURSDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—WINNER'S HANDICAP.—Forced for all winners. Rs. 150 from the fund with Rs. 30 for each race won. 2 miles, optional to losers at an entrance of 2 G. M. Nominations of losers to be sent in by noon the day before the race.

2ND RACE.—LOSERS' HANDICAP.—For all horses that have started and not won during the meeting. Rs. 100 from the fund. Rs. 30 entrance. 1 mile. Nominations to be sent in by noon the day before the race.

3RD RACE.—GALLOWAY HANDICAP.—Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. H. F. 1½ miles. Nominations to be sent in by noon the day before the race. Handicaps will be published at 4 P.M. same day.

4TH RACE.—SKURRY.—Rs. 50 from the fund. Rs. 15 entrance. ¼ mile heats without dismounting Catch weights G. R.

6TH DAY, SATURDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—A HURDLE RACE.—For all horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30. Weight 11 st. G. R. The usual penalties to English or Colonial horses. R. C. Over six flights of hurdles.

2ND RACE.—A GALLOWAY HURDLE RACE.—For all Galloways. Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. Weight 10 st. G. R. R. C. Over six flights of hurdles.

RULES OF THE NUGGUR COURSE.

1. Stewards will be guided by the rules of the "Western India Turf Club" as far as possible with the exceptions named; their decisions, however, on all points will be final with no appeal thereon; they have power to postpone the races on account of the weather (before or at any time during the day of the race) to each succeeding appointed race day.

2. No horse shall start (except for "Hack" or "Poney Races") unless his owner has subscribed Rs. 50 to the fund; in confederacies each must pay that sum.

3. Two horses (from different stables) to start for each race, or public money will not be given.

4. Unless otherwise specified in the terms of the race, the nominations to be sent to the secretary before noon on the day previous.

5. If any race does not fill, the stewards will make such arrangements as appear to them most conducive to sport.

6. For the Charger stakes owners of Chargers must produce certificates if called upon that their horses have been ridden regularly as such.

7. The winner of each race pays 5 per cent. of his purse to defray expenses.

8. The winner of each lottery pays a fixed sum of Rs. 5 to the fund.

9. Every horse trained on the course shall pay a fee of Rs. 5 towards defraying expenses.

10. In races for gentlemen riders, all officers of the Naval, Military, and Civil Service, or members of any European club are entitled to ride. All others to carry the penalty as professionals as laid down in the W. I. T. C. Rules.

11. Should funds not be sufficient the stewards have power to make a proportionate deduction from the public money for each race.

12. The length of the Nuggur course is 220 yards short of one mile and a half.

Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

N. B.—All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Nuggur Races, at Ahmednuggur.

PERSONAL STATISTICS.—The oldest duke is the Duke of Leinster, aged 77; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 21. The oldest Marquis, the Marquis of Westmeath, aged 83; the youngest, the Marquis of Ely, aged 19. The oldest Earl, the Earl of Onslow, aged 91; the youngest, the Earl of Carnwath, aged 10. The oldest Viscount, Viscount Gough, aged 89; the youngest, Viscount Clifden, aged 5. The oldest Baron, Lord St Leonards, aged 87; the youngest, Lord Rodney, aged 1. The oldest member of the Privy Council is Lord St. Leonards, aged 87; the youngest, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, aged 24. The oldest member of the House of Commons is William Barrow, member for South Nottinghamshire, aged 84; the youngest, John Hutton, member for Northallerton, aged 21. The oldest Judge in England is Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, aged 75; the youngest Sir Henry Hannen, aged 48. The oldest Judge in Ireland is the Right Hon. David R. Pigot, Chief Baron, aged 68; the youngest, the Right Hon. Michael Morris, aged 41. The oldest Scotch Lord of Session is Hercules J. Robertson, Lord Benholme, aged 72; the youngest, Right Hon. Sir Colman O'Loghlan, aged 49. The oldest Archbishop is the Archbishop of Armagh, aged 67; the youngest, the Archbishop of York, aged 69. The oldest Bishop is Bishop of Exeter, aged 91; the youngest, the Bishop of Derry, aged 44. The oldest Baronet, Sir Hanson Berney, aged 88; the youngest, Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence, aged 4. The oldest civil and military knight is General Sir Arthur B. Clifton, aged 95; the youngest, Sir Robert G. Colquhoun, aged 31.—*Who's Who.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, Feb.* 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for six months on medical certificate has been granted to Mr. G. J. Cooper, Civil Medical Officer of Shwé-gyeen, British Burmah, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

Surgeon J. B. King, M. D., Second Medical Officer of the Settlement of Port Blair, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh, Mr. A. J. Lawrence, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 17th February.

Under the provisions of Section 51 of Act XXV. of 1861 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following Jails in the Central Provinces as places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent:—The Central Jails at Nagpore and Jubbulpore.

The Reverend James Philip Boswell has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. D. MacDonald, Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, is granted preparatory leave of absence for thirty days from the 3rd March, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Colonel S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., Commandant of the Punjab Guide Corps, to officiate as Commandant of the Central India Horse, vice Colonel W. T. Hughes.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to change the designation of the Office of "Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg" to that of "Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg," and to direct that Mr. L. Bowring, C.S.I., who holds the post in question, shall for the future be officially style l and addressed as the "Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg."

Captain W. Tweedie, Officiating 1st Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 3rd April next, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Thompson, 1st Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Central India, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Meade, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, is granted leave of absence for ten days from such date after the 1st March as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, A.B., M.D., Officiating Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, is appointed to officiate for Surgeon Major Collum as Assay Master of that Mint.

Mr. F. W. Peterson is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint.

Mr. J. E. Cooke is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 10th April 1869.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate for Mr. J. L. Lushington as Accountant General of that Presidency.

Mr. W. E. Gordon, Officiating Accountant General, British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, in the Second Class of the Financial Department.

Mr. D. R. Onslow, B.A., Assistant, Financial Secretariat, is allowed leave on private affairs to proceed to England for six months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Corps of Guides, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Major General Arthur Mitford Becher, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Captain C Jameson, 2nd in Command, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Honorary Ensign Charles Thomas Hunter, Deputy Assistant Commissary, of the Army Commissariat Department, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Subadar Major Sewbuccus Awusty, Sirdar Bahadoor, of the 2nd Regiment Native Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff with effect from the 16th February 1869.

Lieutenant Edward Samuells Cooke, of the Royal Artillery, 1st Wing Subathoo, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 3rd February 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1856, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors George Delane, Edmund David Russell Ross, (Bt. Colonel) Charles Careton, (Bt. Lt. Colonel) George Scougall Macbean, John Irwin Willes, and Edward Smalley, 22nd February 1869.

Majors John Baillie, John Forbes Campbell, Melville Francis Evatt, 25th February 1869.

Captain Thomas Quin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the 20th February 1869, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1856, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 12 years' service are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 20th February 1.69, under provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th [illegible] subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants Charles Henry Kwart, James For-yth, William Ewbank Chambers, Francis Henry Woodgate, John Richardson Pearson, Arthur Power Palmer, and Edwin Beddy.

The services of Lieutenant R. C. Beavan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 104 of the 8th February 1869.—Granting furlough to Europe (medical certificate) to Captain George Frederick Marrie Phillips, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868:—

Lieutenant James Hay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 4th Goorkha Regiment.

Surgeon Thomas Anderson, M.D., of the Medical Department, Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, Presidency.

Lieutenant John Charles Mainwaring Russell, of the Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon Major Henry Nathaniel Elton, of the Medical Department, Medical Storekeeper, Seaikote, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Quintin Dick Parsons, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Thomas Richard Devereux Bingham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 8th Bengal Cavalry, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay after the 31st March 1869.

Captain John Roberts, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Captain Henry Morton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Robert Groves Sandeman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, and Captain Stanley Sutherland Sutherland, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon James John Durant, of the Medical Department, Civil Arrah, for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Frederick Knowles, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant Henry Charles Kemble, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

In order to provide for the performance of the staff duties of a mixed Detachment of European and Native Troops formed for active service, the strength of which is not less than 500, and not more than that of a Native Infantry Regiment, an Officer shall, if there be no Regimental Staff Officer present, be appointed for the discharge of such duties on a staff salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. This order is not intended to supersede, or in any way interfere with, the conditions of Government General Order No. 495 of 1851, which, under certain circumstances, authorises a higher rate of staff pay for the performance of Detachment Staff duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. LeB. Simmons, R. E., Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, Central India, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate up to 1st March 1869, in extension of the leave granted him in Notification No. 1, dated 4th January 1869.

Mr. E. W. Oates, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st November 1865.

Lieutenant G. Bigsby, R.E., Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade, in Central India, is allowed three months' leave of absence to study the native languages.

Lieutenant L. F. Boileau, C. E., Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade in Rajpootana, has passed the examination in the Native languages according to the departmental standard.

Major Æ. Perkins, R.E., Executive Engineer of the 1st Grade, has been appointed to officiate, from the 21st January 1869, as Superintending Engineer in Bengal, during the absence of Major W. S. Trevor on privilege leave, or until further orders.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held on January 29th by Mr. Richards, the deputy coroner, at the Black Swan, High-street, Bow, respecting the death of Charles Farrant, 31 years. Mr. Henry Farrant, 14, Nottingham-place, Kingsland, said that the deceased was his brother. He was a solicitor's clerk. He had been suffering for some time past from a serious attack of illness, and he said to witness, "This agony is too great, I cannot hold out much longer." Ann Mumford, a married woman, said that on Monday the deceased left the following letter on his table:—"Death draws still near to me.

Ever seeming nearer,
Ever seeming dearer.

"Monday, Jan. 26.

"Dear George.—You may perhaps soon judge of the awful meaning of the above after my absence from home to-night. I have been to business to-day, but I was not at all fit for it: I was so distracted by pain. I gave my principal to understand that it was my determination to resign my seat, which I have done to-day. Do what you like with the few things I leave behind me. Before I left home to-day I settled with the landlady. Do not speak of this unkindly to any one. Farewell for ever.—Yours, CHARLES FARRANT."

Elizabeth Bowman, a young woman, said that on Monday evening the deceased returned home, threw his stick upon the sofa, and changed his hat. He then got hold of witness's hand and grasped it tightly in his own. He looked at her steadily and said "Good bye." He then left his house and left the house. That was the last time she was ever to see him. Robert Day, a constable, said that on Tuesday morning he saw the dead body of the deceased floating in the Regent's Canal, near Victoria-park. The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

THE PENIANS OF PENANG.

(*Friend of India.*)

A RECENT pop

INTENDED YACHTING CONTEST BETWEEN THE AMERICAN "SAPPHO" AND THE ENGLISH "CAMBRIA."

Our yachting readers (says the *Daily News*) will be well pleased to learn that Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the famous *Cambria*, has accepted a challenge from Mr. William Douglas, of New York, who became the owner of the *Sappho* schooner on her return from England last November. The terms of the correspondence in which the challenge is conveyed to the owner of the *Cambria* by this new owner of the *Sappho* and accepted by Mr. Ashbury, are impressed with all that chivalrous courtesy and that perfect cordiality which have always so happily distinguished mutual relations between the yachtsmen of the two worlds.

Mr. Douglas proposes to cross the Atlantic in June next, and he trusts that the conditions of a "friendly contest" may be arranged on his arrival at Cowes. The only preliminary suggestion he offers to his competitor is, that "an open course, free from the influence of land breezes, currents, &c., would place the yachts on a more equal footing, the *Sappho* being rigged for ocean and winter cruising." To this suggestion the owner of the *Cambria* very heartily accedes at once, by proposing the three following courses, which, he says "in addition to the various Club matches, will afford ample opportunity for displaying the qualities of our respective vessels" :—1st, round the Isle of Wight; 2nd, from the Isle of Wight, round the Eddystone Lighthouse, and back; 3rd, from the Isle of Wight, round the Cherbourg Breakwater, and back.

STAGE DANCES.

The following extracts from the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, of a date some five-and-thirty years back, is to be found in the fourth volume of Southey's "Common-place Book" :—

'Valentin, a French dancing master, was brought up on a charge of allowing a prohibited dance at a ball in the Place Cadet. Being questioned by the president of the tribunal he replied that his profession was that of dancing master and a teacher of good manners. "You are accused of an offence against morals in having exhibited an indecent dance on Sunday, December 13, at a ball in the Rue Cadet."—"I am sorry to dispute the word of the sergens-de-ville, but what they have asserted is not common-sense." "You were taken in the fact."—"This is not to understand what dancing is! How do you suppose that I, a professional man, could permit myself to lapse into such absurdities? You might as well accuse a professor of rhetoric of tanning hides." "Your dance was of so indecent a nature that you were arrested on the complaint of several persons who were present at the ball."—"I beg to be remanded for a week to bring forward a number of pupils as witnesses. "What can your pupils say ?"—"They will tell you that I am utterly incapable of that which is ascribed to me, and that it is impossible to be more scrupulous than I am in everything relative to my calling. There are three things that I most particularly enjoin—honour to the fair sex, the fear of the gens d'armes, and malediction to the Cancan." "This proves that you have not followed your own rules." The accused then drew from his pocket a dirty piece of paper, and replied, "I beg to lay before you the rules of my establishment, and hope to have the pleasure of communicating them to you." "It is useless." "It is by my defence. You will see if I am capable of being wanting in the observances due to society." "Hold your tongue. The case is decided." The dancing-master persisted, however, in producing his regulations. "Art. 1. Every pupil on entering the ball-room shall pay a sum of twenty-five centimes for polishing the floor. 2. Politeness being the link of humanity, every one is expected to take off his hat on penetrating into the hall. If the wearer has only a casquette, he will take that off all the same. 4. The ball-room will be lit with candles. Those who desire a lamp must make a purse of four persons and pay fifteen centimes each. 5. Each pupil shall pay a premium of thirty centimes on being promoted to the gallop, and fifty centimes on reaching the gravotte. 6. The produce of these premiums shall be expended on a dinner to be given every six months, at which the Professor will preside, who will fix the day and hour. 7. The fair sex being especially the ornaments of society, and of the ball-room in particular, it is expressly forbidden to occasion the ladies the slightest inconvenience, or to call them camels. Lastly, the Cancan, the Macaire, and other characteristic dances are forbidden under the most severe penalties, and the person guilty of introducing them will be punished by expulsion." M. Valentin reckoned, no doubt, on the moral effect which this official document would produce; but he was undeceived when the tribunal condemned him to five days' imprisonment and a fine of 30 francs.'

The case may be commended to the notice of the Lord Chamberlain? His lordship has begun a reluctant and hesitating "raid" upon the modern style of theatrical costume. He is, perhaps, not aware that reform is also needed in the matter of our stage dance. The Cancan still flourishes amongst us. The Macaire is probably a lost art. It disappeared, no doubt, when Frederic Lemaitre's melodrama, from whence it must have derived its name, declined in popular favour. And women are not now, so far as can be ascertained, called "camels," although the whirligig of fashion is reintroducing that artificial hump in the feminine dorsal region which was in vogue in the early years of the reign of Louis Philippe, and to which the designation may be attributable. Many of our managers, however, are certainly as guilty of "offence against morals" as M. Valentin in the case above recorded, without having so good an excuse as they comprised in the rules of his establishment. They may not be liable to fine and imprisonment, as he was for these matters, but as the Chamberlain has shown that he can interfere, it is as well to point out that his interference should not be of too limited a kind, and that dance now-a-days need restriction quite as much as dresses require expansion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VOLTAIRE'S DEATH-BED.

A new document has just been published at Paris, bearing on one of the most contested subjects in literary history—death of Voltaire. In the *Journal des Debats* of Saturday last, M. H. Taine, the author of the 'Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise," has given to the world a new and contemporary account of the death of the great Frenchman. This account was forwarded to M. Taine by Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul at Moscow, who discovered it among the Russian archives. It was originally sent by Prince Ivan Bariantinsky, the Russian Ambassador at Paris at the time of Voltaire's death, to the Empress Catherine II. The Ambassador says, "Knowing that your Imperial Majesty takes a deep interest in all that concerns this great man, I have had prepared for your Majesty the following account of the death of Voltaire, by one of my friends who was well acquainted with all the details." The narrative is not signed; from internal evidence M. Taine judges it to have been written by a doctor. "At all events," he says, "it is perfectly authentic and of great interest." The whole account is a long one, and fills more than three columns of the *Debats*, and we can only give here a few extracts which appear to throw new light on the circumstances attending Voltaire's death.

We omit the first part of the despatch, in which the writer states what was already known, viz., that Voltaire hastened his death by an overdose of opium which he took to alleviate the violent pains brought on by his abuse of coffee. The most important part of the new account is that relating to the last moments of Voltaire, and the difficulties with which his burial was attended. Voltaire, as we know already, had, at the desire of his relatives, who were anxious that he should have a Christian burial, confessed himself and made a shot of recantation, said to have been in the following terms by the Russian despatch :—"I, the undersigned, certify and protest that I die in the Catholic, Roman and Apostolical Church. If it has happened that I have caused scandal, by my works, to the Church and to religion, I ask God's pardon for it, hoping that in his goodness he will vouchsafe to pardon my faults." Nothing could well be more vague; there is no word of belief, nor even a denial of his errors, and it is no wonder the priests were but half satisfied. On Saturday, the 30th of May, 1778, all hope of his recovery being abandoned, Voltaire's nephew, the Abbé Mignot, sent for the curé of Saint Sulpice (the parish in which Voltaire lay dying) and for the Abbé Gautier, to whom the aforesaid confession had been made two months before. We continue in the words of the new account :—

These two priests came to M. de Voltaire's house; he was then in a state of languor, exhaustion, and stupor, quite frightful. He was, too, extremely weak from pain and from the want of nourishment, his stomach being no longer able to retain any food. When the two priests entered M. de Voltaire's chamber, they found there M. —— and M. ——, both of them friends of M. de Voltaire. These gentlemen asked the curé if their presence would be objectionable (*de trop*) at so sad a time. The curé replied no. Then the arrival of the curé was announced to M. de Voltaire. The first time he appeared not to have heard. On being told a second time, he replied, "Tell him I respect him," and he passed his arm round the curé, to mark his attachment. Then the curé came nearer to the bed, and, after having spoken of God, of Death, and of the sick man's approaching end, he asked in a pretty loud voice (*d'une voix assez haute*), "Monsieur, do you recognize the divinity of Jesus Christ?" Thereupon M. de Voltaire seemed to collect all his strength, made an effort to sit up, quitted brusquely the curé, whom he had held almost in his embrace, and using the same arm which he had thrown round the curé's neck, he made a gesture of anger, and, appearing to repulse the fanatical [?] priest, he said, in a strong, marked voice, "Let me die in peace," and at once turned his back on the curé. The latter, turning to those present, said with a readiness which no one would have expected from one whose head was so strangely troubled by superstition [?] "Gentlemen, you see he is not in his right mind (*qu'il n'a pas sa tête.*)" He asked for pen and paper, and wrote a permission to carry the *body* of M. de Voltaire wherever it might be desired, and in the same writing declared that he "abandoned" it. [M. Taine explains in a note that by the use of this term he meant to deprive it of all rights of Christian burial.] The Abbé Gautier, the confessor of M. de Voltaire, signed a sort of certificate of confession, and the two priests retired. This took place between six and seven in the evening. Soon after M. de Voltaire called for one of his old servants, took him by the hand, and wished him good-bye, and added, in a very distinct voice, "Take care of Maria;" (he was accustomed to call Mdme. Denys, his niece, by his name.) These were the last words he uttered. He died the same night at a quarter to eleven o'clock amidst the tears and sincere regrets of all his friends.

His body, after being embalmed, was carried to the abbey of Cellieres, of which M. Mignot, his nephew, was then abbot. The body, when laid in the grave, was covered with two feet of quicklime. This is narrated by the Russian despatch on the evidence of an eye-witness, who happened to be at Cellieres at the time of the burial. The writer of the despatch concludes by saying—"You may rely on the accuracy of these facts; I have them from M.——, an intimate friend of M. de Voltaire, and who did not quit him for an instant throughout his illness. I owe also several particulars to my friend M. ——, who saw M. de Voltaire three or four times a day, and took care to have accurate information of all that happened during this sad time."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT TO A HUNTING PARTY.

A BARONET AND FIVE OTHER PERSONS DROWNED.

A most distressing accident by which Sir Chas. Slingsby, Bart., of Scriven Park, Knaresborough, and five others lost their lives, occurred on February 4 in the west Riding of Yorkshire. The York and Ainsty foxhounds met that morning, about eleven o'clock at Stainley House, half way between Harrogate and Ripon. There was a good field, including Sir Charles Slingsby, the popular master of the hounds; Viscount Downe, of Danby Lodge; Lord Lascelles, of Harewood; Sir George Wombwell, of Newburgh Park; Captain Vyner, of Newby Hall; Mr. Clare Vyner, of Newby Hall; Mr. E. Lloyd, of Lingcroft, near York; Mr. E. Robinson, of York; Major Mussinden, Captain Molyneux, the Hon. Henry Molyneux, Captain Key, of Fulford; Mr. White, and several of the officers of the 15th Hussars, stationed at York; Mr. Wood, of Bellwood; Mr. Wm. Ingleby, of Ripley Castle; and Mr. Daranborough, of Ripon. Wm. Ovis, the first whip, was in attendance. No fox was found until the party reached Monkton Wyn, but the game once started a capital run was had of about an hour's duration, in the direction of Copgrove and Newby Hall, the residence of Lady Mary Vyner. On approaching the Hall, reynard crossed the river Ure, and the hounds followed. Several of the huntsmen attempted the ford, some distance up the stream, but Sir Charles Slingsby, and the majority of those who were close up, made for the ferry, which is almost directly opposite Newby Hall, and signalled for the boat to be sent across. To any one of cool judgment, the attempt to gain the opposite banks would have seemed somewhat perilous. Swollen by the late rains, and to a great extent diverted from its natural channel, the river swept along with a strong deep current, at this point some fifty or sixty yards broad. Without a moment's hesitation, however, the master of the hounds sprang into the boat on its being piloted across by the Newby Hall gardener and his son; and this example was so largely followed that in a very short time some fifteen or sixteen gentlemen, with their horses, crowded into a vessel intended to accommodate only half that number. Those who entered the boat were—Sir C. Slingsby, Ovis (the whip), Sir G. Wombwell, Capt. Vyner, Mr. Clare Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Robinson, Major Mussinden, Capt. Molyneux, the Hon. Henry Molyneux, Capt. Key, Mr. White, and some more of the York officers whose names it has been found impossible to ascertain. Viscount Downe, Lord Lascelles, and several others, who were either unable to find room in the boat or had their doubts as to its safety, remained on the banks awaiting its return. Seizing the chain by which the flat-bottomed boat is propelled, Captain Vyner and his brother pushed off from the river side, and sent the vessel right into the stream. Ere one-third of the distance had been traversed Sir Charles Slingsby's horses became restive, and kicked the animal belonging to Sir George Wombwell. The latter—a high mettled chesnut—returned the kick with interest, and some thing very like a panic amongst the animals took place. The boat was swayed first to one side and then to the other and finally it was fairly turned botton upwards. The scene which then ensued was indescribable. For a moment the slimy bottom of the boat, rocked to and fro by the struggle of the imprisoned men and horses, was all that could be seen by the horror-stricken spectators on the bank; then, here and there in different parts of the stream, heads began to appear only to sink again amidst agonised cries, and hands and arms were flung up in mute despair. Horses were seen to battle with the current, striking out with all their energy, and their masters were swept by the current out of reach of those so anxious to afford relief. In many cases, however, the prompt measures taken by the spectators were effectual. Those who could swim, cast their coats, and plunged to save their friends, whilst others, not so happily gifted, took less vigorous, though not less useful steps. Lines formed of whips, were tied together and thrown within reach of the drowning men, and several beams of wood which fortunately lay scattered about were quickly launched on the stream. Captain Vyner was one of the first to get his head out of water, and to save himself from the current by clinging to the upturned vessel. After a vigorous struggle he reached the top of the boat, and was able to assist first Sir George Wombwell and afterwards one of the York officers to the same vantage ground. Mr. White got on shore by means of the chain stretched across the ferry, whilst others were rescued by the means adopted for their safety from the first. The greatest confusion prevailed, and when the roll was called, six of those who had embarked on the stream were found to have gone to their long account. Sir C. Slingsby, who but some half-hour before had gaily led the hunt, was the first to be missed. He had been seen floating helplessly down the stream, the back of his head and shoulders being alone above the water. Mr. Lloyed was the next blank. A good swimmer, he was seen to battle for life with the current; but unhappily he had made for the bank which was farthest away, and which he failed to reach. Mr. Robinson, Ovis, and the ferrymen were the others unaccounted for, and as they had not been seen after the boat capsized, they must have been unable to escape from beneath. Sir George Wombwell was almost insensible when Captain Vyner got him on to the boat; and he states that his exhaustion was so great he cannot remember by what means he was saved. One of the officers was badly kicked by the horses while under water, and other sustained injuries of a similar nature.

The following is a list of the drowned :—Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., of Scriven Park; Mr. E. Lloyd, of Lingcroft, near York; Mr. Edward Robinson, of York; Wm. Ovis (first whip); —Warrinca (gardner at Newby Hall); —Warriner (son of the above.) Up to a late hour the same day only three of the bodies had been recovered. Sir Charles Slingsby's corpse was found about half-past four, some three hundred yards below where the accident happened, and close to a small waterfall. The bodies of Mr. Robinson and Wm. Ovis were recovered soon afterwards near to the same spot. The watch of the last-named gentleman had stopped at ten minutes to two o'clock—thus indicating the hour of the occurrence. Only one horse managed to reach the shore. Sir Charles Slingsby was riding one of the oldest and most favourite of his hunters—"Old Saltfish," —and, strange to say, this gallant steed was discovered lying near the master whom it had served so faithfully for some fifteen years.

The *Leeds Mercury* of to-day states that "the intelligence of this melancholy catastrophe has cast a gloom over the whole district. Sir Charles Slingsby's amiable disposition and genial manners rendered him most deservedly popular through out the whole of the Riding; whilst his liberality and hospitality endeared him to the hearts of all who shared in them. Although he rejoiced in the spirit breathed by his family motto—'Veritas liberavit'—he was a staunch Conservative, and during the recent election took an active part in promoting the canvass of Mr. Lawson, the candidate for Knaresborough; and of Mr. Denison and Mr. Fielden, the members for the Eastern Division of the West Riding. Mr. Robinson, who had the reputation of being one of the best riders in the county, is said to have resided at one time at Thorpe Green Hall, a place which he sold not long ago to Mr. H. S. Thompson, of Kirby Hall, whose estate it adjoins. Ovis has long been connected with the York and Ainsty hounds, and was one of the most experienced whips in Yorkshire. Both the Warriners were married, and whilst one leaves nine children the loss of the other is lamented by a wife and three children."

Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., was the son of Mr. Charles Slingsby (brother of the ninth baronet), by the daughter of Mr. Thomas Atkinson, and was born at Lofthouse Hall, near Knaresborough, 22nd August, 1824. He succeeded his uncle in February, 1835, as tenth baronet. The deceased baronet was appointed a cornet in the Royal Horse Guards in 1843, promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1845, and retired from the service in 1847. He was unmarried; thefore the baronetcy becomes extinct. The third baronet was Sir Henry Slingsby, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by King Charles I., by letters patent under the Great Seal of Scotland, on the 2nd March, 1635. The King had a short time previously honoured him with a visit to his seat, the Red House, where the bed in which His Majesty reposed is still preserved. Sir Henry adhered to the King through all his troubles, had all his estates sequestrated and sold, and lived a ruined man till 1658 when for an attempt, unhappily for him a little too early made, to restore His Majesty King Charles II., he was beheaded, after a mock trial before a pretended court on the 8th June, 1658, on Tower-hill, being the time and place also of the execution of the eminent Dr. Hewett.

SPASMODIC VIRTUE.

(Saturday Review, Jan. 30.)

Vice is suffering at present from a rather violent spasm of morality, and is naturally anxious about its future, but we do not think it has much cause for uneasiness. On the contrary, to all seeming, its prospects generally were never fairer or more promising than at this moment. It may be that morality may exact a few more victims, and send a few more scapegoats penniless to the prison or the workhouse, bearing on their shoulders all the sins and scandals of their fellows. But, as we read it, the lesson of all this is, not that vice is doomed, but only that it must move with the age. It is hopeless to overcome individual prejudices, and the Legislature and Executive may weakly truckle to them from time to time; but then the whole tone of feeling in society is in favour of vice and this must prevail in the long run. If the police have been fussily obtrusive and the magistrates officiously demonstrative of late, yet it will be remarked that they have confined themselves to clearing out certain half-forgotten reservoirs where the backflow of our moral sewage has been stagnating for years—to abating old standing nuisances that have been familiar to our active and intelligent officers for generations. There can be no doubt that for the moment the scavenger is abroad, for the odour of the fetid abominations he has at last made up his mind to disturb comes to your nostrils with overpowering strength from the columns of every paper you take in your hand. There is the notorious Judge and Jury Club, for example, on whose misadventure in the Police Court we commented the other day. In an unlucky hour the eye of some man in authority, as he mused on possible fields for the display of a new-born zeal, lighted on a placard that must have daily stared him in the face since he was first enrolled in the force. Its programme of the nocturnal proceedings of the unholy *Veluse* that held its grimy tribunal under the presidency of Mr. Brooks was habitually published to the world by walking posters and at the corners of the streets. At length advertising gained it more publicity than it had aspired to, and, in spite of its claims as having nursed the chaste eloquence of the tribune of Clerkenwell, it was rudely pulled up and savagely denounced. Looking at the matter from the judicial point of view, that is as perfect a case for reform as the authorities can ever hope to see fall to their lot. It clears away what our theoretical ethics would characterize as a mass of filth; it vindicates beyond cavil the energy of our censors of morals, and entitles them to repose on their broums, and for months to come to point back to it with a proud complacency as proof of the value of their services. It is no difficult task to remove with a shovel a deposit of mud when it has settled down, but it is quite another thing to enter on the slow and thankless process of purifying the whole stream of society, and filtering it from the endless abominations it holds in solution. Mr. Brooks was an anachronism; behind the age, deaf to its warnings, and blind to read the signs of the times. It was quite inevitable that he should go. He might have foreseen his fate in the desultory efforts made at scouring the pavements of the Haymarket, and whitewashing its taverns and divans. The old school that used to swagger in the face of decent hypocrisy is fast becoming a thing of the past. It is following the six-bottle men who were in the habit of coming reeling from their potations into the drawing-rooms of the upper ten. What we insist on now is a certain refinement in our vice, and surely we are not unreasonable; for, to make things as pleasant and easy for it as we can, respectability meets it more than half way. We don't look for reform, strictly so called, but we will have progress. Our modern version of the moral law expects that vice shall wear a mask and a robe of some sort, although the one may be as transparent, and the other as diaphanous, as the tissue that wraps the limbs of an Indian nautch-girl. And although it is always painful to change old habits, vice must see that we are only coercing it for its own good. When it consents to pay an illusory tribute to decency, we let it go very much where it will, and do very much what it pleases. If poor Mr. Brooks had only called his clever little entertainment a school of art and oratory, it need not have been blotted from the list of those refined pleasures of the town that elevate the tastes of young men from the country. The police would have felt bound to accept his definition of it in preference to the evidence of their senses, for surely he must know the nature of his own entertainment best. Look at our "anatomical museums." Every one knows generally what their contents are like, and what are the ulterior objects for which their beneficent proprietors keep them up. But Mr. Brooks is dragged into daylight from the modest retirement of his little back court, while the anatomists are suffered to parade, in our most crowded thoroughfares, collections that are at least as curious as delicate.

As we said, vice may very well entrust its interests to the generous consideration of society. It is true that we have never heard the real voice of society, in its recognized organs in the press, more unanimously, more impressively, or more eloquently virtuous. The other day, for example, the new Government, falling into the fashion of the hour, issued the edict that is to save their civil servants from their own imprudence and the claws of the usurers. Forthwith the press, to a journal we believe, preached as enthusiastic sermons on that text, pregnant with the loftiest wisdom. As we read we felt the deepest admiration for their costly self-abnegation. We turned with interest and pity to the advertising columns to see what filled the blank where paragraph after paragraph, the fowlers used to spread their snares. We found, to our shame, that our fanciful ideas about consistency had duped us; for there in the old place, and by way of comment on the admirable leader, were the rival bidding of the money-lenders established who offer you anything from £10 to £10,000 on your note of hand sent by cheque or Post Office order. We know no more austere moralist than the journal that opens its hospitable columns as the chosen organ of the *maisons d'accouchement et avortement*; of the model baby-farms where the air is as deadly as in the Pontine marshes. The grim austerity of its virtue is only equalled by the blaze of gorgeous wood-painting and the wealth of Oriental imagery with which it inculcates it. Its backbiters may liken it to Satan in the robes of a friar, or to Dr. Dodd with the forged bills in his pockets, drawing tears from the eyes of his rapt congregation. What is certain is that preachers of this sort are in admirable keeping with their flocks, and that pastor and people thoroughly understand each other. On their pedestals of virtue and decency pleasantry at the dramatic picture of nightly orgies in the Haymarket, worked up with a thousand prurient touches. They chorus their bluff British indignation in response to the manly outburst of the worthy magistrate who characterized Mr. Brooks' little entertainment as odious "bestiality." And on the same evening the family is to be seen filling a box at the theatre—the British Cornelia surrounded by her jewels—children from the nursery, girls from the school-room *débutantes* in the first freshness of their youth; while a sprinkling of men—brothers, lovers, or acquaintances—are grouped in the background. If the young ladies and the boys do not pluck some fruit from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil—rather more evil than good perhaps—it is not the fault of the mother who takes them there. To say nothing of the ballets, where the poetry of art elevates your soul above the gross suggestions of the senses, the manager relies for his effects on the female form, tastefully disposed in every conceivable combination; its nudity just sufficiently relieved by dress and veiled by drapery to leave it fascinatingly suggestive instead of repellingly course. "Startling effects," indeed, as the play-bills advertise them, would they have been to the last generation. Now-a-days these things are taken as matters of course, although to the puzzled and intelligent Fiji islander to know why we should scout as barbarous the costume of the ladies in his family, whose simple toilets of bead necklaces and shell girdles are sanctioned by climate and immemorial custom, while our own women are encouraged to undrape themselves for show and not for comfort. Probably the breadth of the anomaly will narrow itself in time. Sensible girls cannot help reflecting that, if there is no impropriety in the freest display of leg on the stage, it is absurd to be prudish about their ancles in private; and the argument, if good for so much, is good for more. Indeed, reasonable parents begin to admit this, and the present excessively *decollete* fashion of their daughters dresses marks a decided step in the inevitable direction. The *modiste* is already employed for sharpening the faculties than bringing your daughters to hear the *doubles entendres* that salt so plentifully many of our most successful plays. It gives them all the excitement of guessing conundrums for prizes of forbidden fruits. *La glace se fond vite au Palais Royal*, we recollect hearing in a piece played at that genial theatre, and certainly the sensuous atmosphere of a London playhouse is just the temperature in which the forbidding coldness of virgin purity is likely to warm and dissolve. But if innocent girls may see and hear things like these, and take no harm, why be so hard on poor Mr. Brooks and his initiated clients? Are you afraid of taking the down off the peach or breathing on the purity of the country hawbuck who indulges his spiritual love of the beautiful by a contemplation of *pores plastiques* at the "Judge and Jury?"

Vice, like poverty, must be always with us, as we know, and, like a practical people, as we pride ourselves on being, we have made up our minds to conceal what we cannot eradicate. It is idle as well as painful to try to level up; it is easy as well as pleasant to level down.

We have succeeded so far already that we may defy the most experienced *roue* to judge us by appearances. In other days there was something so distinctive in the dress and manner of the *lorette* that it was impossible for the goats to huddle themselves unobserved among the sheep. Now the whole young-lady world may be equally proper, or improper, for anything you can say to the contrary. Take a man about town of a few years ago, and show him a Rip Van Winkle alighting number in a fashionable church, lighted for afternoon service. Let his eyes wander over the wilderness of faded and badly-matched chignons and the indescribable cut of those dresses that display the form in a gross harshness of outline, and, were it not that the devotees had got prayer-books instead of tea-cups in their hands, his first impression would be that he had got into a mid-day meeting of Mahadists. A study of the pews would confirm him in the idea that half-repentant St. John's Wood had fled for excitement from the Argyle to the Altar. Go to the Crystal Palace on a Saturday afternoon, and you find that the delicate good taste of our ladies has nearly succeeded in putting their erring sisters quite at their ease. It is impossible for uncharitable virtue to take to throwing stones, for, as far as exteriors go, it may unawares be pelting incarnate impriety and its sequestrades in the trappings of the Haymarket. Much unpleasantness is thus spared to families, for you cannot be expected to know all the acquaintances your son has made, and the ladies he is escorting must certainly be assumed to be all they ought to be, for in dress and demeanour they are the very counterparts of his sister. You do occasionally see a hideous dowdy from the country, with her own hair simply done, neither docked, nor frizzled, nor plastered, nor supplemented; her cheeks fresh from the bath instead of the powder-box, and her figure draped in the exploded graces of the dresses of a few years back. She has no sort of manner; instead of giggling or shrieking, she talks in a subdued tone; she blushes, as well she may, and she has at least the grace to be conscious of the absurd appearance she makes, for she drops her eyes to the critical stare of the *amateur*, instead of ogling him in defiant challenge in return. But even in the most select places of entertainment it is hopeless altogether to exclude improper characters, and the sight of an occasional object of pity and disgust—the reflection of a horrible past—is useful as indicating the progress we have made, and as stimulating us to persevere in the path we are pursuing. No; notwithstanding the disagreeable episode of the "Judge and Jury," and the persistent persecution of the night-houses in the Haymarket, let vice be of good courage. Even the polite, and certainly not premature, remonstrance said (we hope truly) to have been issued by the Lord Chamberlain against the impropriety of costume of the ladies in the pantomimes, burlesques, &c." will not perhaps prove a very crushing blow to the cause of indecorum. The sympathies of the public are really all in its favour and, with the exercise of a very moderate amount of the "discretion and good taste" with which managers are obligingly credited, and to which it is announced that these matters "ought properly to be left," the prospects of impropriety were never more brilliant than in this advanced and enlightened age.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION, MANUFACTURED BY CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality

...ORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
" in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " .—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Deposits.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

Bombay Agency

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... at 1s. 11 15/16d. "
3 do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
2 do. ..... at 1s. 11 13/16d. "
1 do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

Interest

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; ½ remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

INSURANCES.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each. The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—{ William Hind, Esq., / Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgleish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forrest, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physician—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil ives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hanley, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

Life Department.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

East Indian Rates for Civilians.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	39 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	41 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	82 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

Fire Department.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

Marine Department.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Established in London and Calcutta 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 4th William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

A. Hay, Esq.	H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq.	and
J. Dunbar, Esq.	E. Morris, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Ass